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HEALTH STATISTICS

OF

WOMEN COLLEGE GRADUATES.

REPORT OF A SPECIAL COMMITTEE OF THE ASSOCIATION
OF COLLEGIATE ALUMNÆ,

ANNIE G. HOWES, CHAIRMAN,

TOGETHER WITH STATISTICAL TABLES COLLATED BY THE
MASSACHUSETTS BUREAU OF STATISTICS OF LABOR.

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PART V. - HEALTH OF FEMALE COLLEGE GRADUATES.

The statistics of this part were furnished free of expense to the Commonwealth by the Association of Collegiate Alumnae. This association was organized in 1882 by women graduates from the leading colleges and universities of the United States. It now numbers 385 members, who are widely scattered throughout the country. The first general work which was attempted was to investigate the health of women graduates, a subject which is of the gravest importance, because of its relation to the higher education of women, and one which hitherto has been left to theory and surmise. A committee of which Miss Annie G. Howes of Boston was chairman, prepared and sent to 1290 alumnae a schedule of over 40 questions, relating to conditions of childhood, individual health, family health, college conditions and conditions since graduation. Seven hundred and five of these circulars were returned, and a pamphlet has been issued by the association, giving the results of the investigation as collected by the bureau of statistics of labor.

Referring briefly to the elaborate tables which have been prepared it appears: That the graduates are largely of American parentage. The average age at which they began study was 5.64 years, at entering college 18.35 years, and the average present age is 28.58 years. During college life the majority studied but moderately, and only 41 per cent did not worry over their studies or affairs. Since graduation all seem to have found congenial occupation, a great many as teachers, while eight only are occupied with social duties to the exclusion of other occupations. Somewhat over one fourth have married, and of the whole number of children borne by them the greater part are living and in good health. On entering college 78.16 per cent were in good, 1.98 per cent in fair and 19.86 in poor health. Since graduation the percentages are 77.89, 5.11 and 17.02 respectively. In other words, 138 report a deterioration in health, 418 have had no change, and 149 show an improvement in health. The most prevalent cause of disorders is constitutional weakness. The present health of graduates seems to have been affected according as their parents have enjoyed either good or poor health, the figures showing 3 per cent increase in health for those whose parents were both in good health, and a decline in health of over 17 per cent for those whose parents were both in poor health. For those who entered college at 16 years of age or under, an increased deterioration in health of between 10 and 11 per cent as compared with those who entered at a later age is observed. Those who worried over studies alone show no perceptible change in health; those who worried over personal affairs, a decline in health of over 10 per cent; those who worried over both studies and affairs, a decline in health of 15 per cent, while those who worried over neither studies nor affairs show an increase in health of 10 per cent. Although the average good health of the graduates who studied severely was considerably less than the average good health of all the graduates, their health did not suffer material deterioration during college life.

The value of these statistics cannot be questioned on the ground that their loyalty to their alma mater would prevent those whose experience was unfavorable from sending in a statement, as tabulation was begun when 455 answers had been received and the percentage averaging good health bore about the same proportion to the total number then received, as it does now that 250 more returns have been gained. The bureau of statistics of labor, in concluding the report, says: "The facts which we have presented would seem to warrant the assertion that the seeking of a college education on the part of woman does not in itself necessarily entail a loss of health or serious impairment of the vital forces. Indeed, the tables show this so conclusively that there is little need, were it within our province, for extended discussion on the subject. The graduates, as a body, entered college in good health, passed through the course of study prescribed without material change in health, and since graduation, by reason of the effort required to gain a higher education do not seem to have become unfitted to meet the responsibilities or bear their proportionate share of the burdens of life. It is true that there has been, and it was to be expected there would be, a certain deterioration in health on the part of some of the graduates. On the other hand, an almost identical improvement in health for a like number was reported, showing very plainly that we must look elsewhere for the causes of the greater part of this decline in health during college life. If we attempt to trace the cause we find that this deterioration is largely due, not to the requirements of college life particularly, but to predisposing causes natural to the graduates themselves, born in them as it were, and for which college life or study should not be made responsible."

Extra copies of this pamphlet may be obtained of Miss Marion
Talbot, 66 Marlborough Street, Boston, Mass. Price, 25 cents.

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ASSOCIATION OF COLLEGIATE ALUMNÆ.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON HEALTH STATISTICS.

ANNIE G. HOWES, *Chairman.*

PRESENTED MAY 16, 1885.

The justice of a law of liberty that shall allow all individuals, women as well as men, the privilege of growing to the full stature of their mental possibilities has been more fully recognized in this country than elsewhere as is proved by the opportunities for intellectual training offered to women. Unless this freedom of mental action lies in harmony with the universal physical and moral laws of Nature, liberty has overstepped the boundaries of legitimacy and become license, a policy of discord sure to end only in evil results. It is because such a cry of "license" has been raised against a college education for women that this Association, representing the women of this country who have received a college degree, bent its energies to the task of discovering upon what actual basis the claims regarding the physical incapacity of college women rest.

A series of forty questions, prepared with the utmost care, was submitted to the alumnae of the colleges included in the Association and answers were received from 705 women. Through the kindness of the Massachusetts Bureau of Statistics of Labor, the papers have been examined and the replies tabulated.

Before referring to the statistical facts which our researches have revealed, it may be well to glance a little at the environment of the college girl of to-day and the weight it would possess to influence her physical being for good or evil. A college education for women is after all but one of the phases

of our modern civilization and it is unfair to assume that to it alone must be attributed any loss of physical strength that a college bred woman may suffer. It is but just to attempt to present a broad view of life that "shall see it steadily and see it whole." It is as true of generations as of individuals that no man liveth to himself and no man dieth to himself. In endeavoring to estimate the strength or weakness of the physical and mental forces that enter into the life of a woman of our day we must allow a large margin for the legacy of benefactions and evils to which she has fallen heir. So conscious have we become in these latter days of the power of one generation to impress its physical, mental and moral eccentricities upon succeeding lives that we are in great danger of underrating the strength of individuality and the force nature constantly exerts to return to her normal standard. Life is not simple automatic action despite the views of ultra-evolutionists. In large proportion our women college graduates are descended from American parentage: 587 out of our 705 responses claim both parents as natives of the United States of America. They have inherited the special characteristics of our New England ancestors. The Northern and North-western States furnish by far the larger number of college students; the Southern States have had but few representatives. We may safely say that the Puritan element enters largely into the composition of the characters of the women who attend our colleges. With all its splendid virtues we know well the evil that accompanies the introspective, self-accusing spirit of Puritanism, the morbid sense of justice and over-scrupulosity that are too frequently its manifestations, and the worriment and consequent dissatisfaction with life it produces. Must we not ascribe in great measure to constitutional tendencies the worriment over their work to which so large a number of college women plead guilty; an evil whose surest antidote is to be found in the truer conception of life which a broader culture brings. The habitual tendency of our American women to worry over life is claimed to be at the bottom of more than one-half of those nervous diseases to which American women are specially prone. Some of the clearest thinkers among physicians are now urging that the healthy mental stimulus of a college training is the best specific for this evil. We cannot think that our fore-

mothers, whose lives were spent with very limited knowledge of the many laws of sanitary science which guard our own, can have passed down to us a dowry of perfect physical strength. Even the opponents of higher education admit the force of this fact. An English physician says: "The fact is, if we and our families were thoroughly healthy in original constitution the educationalists and their present over-enthusiastic methods would not hurt our daughters so very much, perhaps, at least, not permanently. It is because few persons now-a-days have faultless constitutions and few families are altogether free from some tendency to disease, that one needs now to be more careful of the constitutions of the mothers of the next generation." It is difficult to estimate what proportion of our bodily weakness must be traced to former ignorance of the laws of hygiene, but from what record tells us of the lives of the olden New England dames, they frequently sinned against Nature and we suffer the penalties of their transgressions. Again we must bear in mind that the study we have made to order our lives in accordance with the laws of sanitary science has tended to bring to maturity many a fragile existence which in former generations would have been blighted in early youth. Such lives among us tend to increase the ratio of weak to strong physiques. It is not rare to find among these delicately organized women minds of unusual mental force who seek a congenial atmosphere within a college building, but whose presence helps to lower the ratio of physical strength. Another fertile cause of the overtax made upon the nervous strength to-day has been the rapid discovery of inventions which wonderfully enlarge the scope of thought and action. Electricity and steam have practically annihilated the limits of time and space, and put a severe pressure upon the mental power of men and women to grasp the wider knowledge and more varied interests which are thus brought into their consciousness. The healthy physical development of women is at a disadvantage compared with that of man from the requirements of dress. The dress of man fairly meets the conditions of health even though it may sadly fail to satisfy the æsthetic sense. But fashion, who tyrannizes over the lives of most women, is no devotee of physical science, and persists in her baleful caprices despite the misery to which she gives

rise. Here again is an evil open to the remedy of a better knowledge of physiology and of the relentless vengeance of thwarted Nature, knowledge that a college training can amply supply. If a better education brings with it fuller obedience to the laws of health in regard to dress, is it not injustice to arraign it as antagonistic to the best physical development of women?

The social customs of modern life demand a calmness of expression and a reserve of feeling which are only gained at the expense of much nervous force. The heroines of our tales to-day no longer swoon or give way to passion in a flood of tears. Those feminine outlets for excessive excitement are tabooed. The braver and harder task is theirs of bearing disappointment with an outward smile at the cost of much vital energy.

It may not be irrelevant to mention also the effect of our American climate upon the health of our people. The more rapid and greater changes of temperature experienced here than elsewhere, and the dryness of the atmosphere as compared with that in other civilized countries, give rise to more exposure and more trying hygienic conditions. The climatic effects of our country are at once noted by foreigners in the stimulus and general exaltation of feeling which are produced, but the vital force is too rapidly exhausted and one is left without reserve powers of endurance.

We have briefly outlined the conditions which handicap the physical progress of all women of our day, whether or no they attempt to take advantage of the opportunities offered for pursuing their education beyond the point their mothers attained. That a college education *per se* did not first call public notice to the lack of vigor on the part of our American women is proved by the fact that attention was drawn to the evil through various sources before colleges for women existed. An article may be found in an old number of the Putnam's magazine, entitled "The Little Health of American Women," which was published some half dozen years before Vassar, the first college for women, was founded. The writer of the article makes no mention of excessive mental labor as productive of the distressing state of affairs, but thinks the conditions of the times sufficient to account for the general physical deterioration.

Having prepared ourselves to take into proper estimation the force which our present modes of life exert upon the health of women, we will give some of the results gained from the tabulation of our 705 papers.

Obviously the most interesting answers are those made as to the present general health. Against the adjectives, excellent, good, indifferent, poor, which were suggested as typical conditions of health, we find the following numbers: 272 report themselves as in excellent health, 277 as in good health, 85 as in indifferent, and 35 as in poor. There were 36 others not willing to class themselves under any of these heads whose total answers allowed of their being averaged under the term fair. If we add together those in excellent and good health we find they constitute nearly 78 per cent of the entire number; while if to this standard be added those who were willing to admit their health as fair we bring up the ratio to 83 per cent, leaving 17 per cent to be placed in the list of the bodily miserable and infirm. But our research proves that when these same 705 students entered college 140 of them, or 20 per cent, were below the standard of fair health, so that the college training instead of adding to seems to have detracted from the number of invalids, and can be counted as a positive physical benefaction. If we take single colleges we find the percentage of improvement frequently even larger. Vassar, whose number of responses far exceeds those of any other college, constituting near one-half of the entire number, and whose percentage of returns for the number of circulars issued to its Alumnae reaches as high as 63 per cent, gives 6 per cent of improvement in health. The answer to this question of general health is the pivotal response, for it brings the controversy to a definite issue. Is the higher education of women detrimental or not to their physical well-being? We answer conclusively, no, unabashed by the note-books of physicians or the theories of sociologists. We rest our answer upon the admitted experience of 705 college women whose testimony proves that instead of a loss there was an absolute gain of physical strength. Few statistics seem to be available which could serve as a table for comparison with our numbers. The question of the physical condition of both men and women has heretofore been more a matter of conjecture than research. Statistical tables.

have shown a diminution in the death rates and an increase in the number of years allotted to human life, but there is no record of the average health.

Dr. Mary Putnam Jacobi, while obtaining data for her essay on "The Question of Rest for Women," obtained responses from 246 women on the question of general health. Her researches were not confined to women of any especial class or condition of life, and may be taken as fairly typical of average women. Her statistics give 56+ per cent as in good health, while our reading of a similar investigation is 78 per cent, a gain of 22 per cent upon the health of average women by the Alumnae. It can be but another strong evidence of the healthful tendencies of mental work. The statistics prepared last year by the Massachusetts Bureau of Statistics of Labor made some general statement as to the health of the working girls of Boston. From 1,032 girls who made answer to the official inquiries 92.2 per cent were in good health at the time of commencing work and 76.2 per cent were in good health at the time the investigation was made, so that for this class of women there has been a loss of 16 per cent. The records of the Alumnae show that 78.16 per cent were in good health at entering college and 77.87 per cent were in good health at the time of the investigation, the loss in this case being 0.29 per cent. Deterioration in health during the college course is shown by 19.58 per cent of the whole number and improvement in health by 21.13 per cent. An examination of the health record of the largest woman's college (Wellesley) for the present year shows that but .02 per cent have been compelled to leave on account of ill-health. Perhaps it is but fair to add that in the opinion of those in charge of the institution the larger part of this small fraction owed their loss of health to indiscreet zeal in preparing for college.

When the circulars containing the questions relative to the health of the Alumnae were first issued, it was felt there was some danger lest the value of the statistics obtained might be questioned on the ground that the *esprit de corps* existing among the Alumnae and their general loyalty to their Alma Mater might prevent those whose experience was unfavorable to the development of their physical well-being from sending in a statement. The history of the progress of compiling the

statistics gives abundant proof that such suspicions should bear no weight. Six months after the issue of 1,300 circulars, but 455 had been returned. Tabulation was begun on this number and the percentage averaging good health bore about the same proportion to the total number then received as it does now that 705, or 250 more returns, have been gained. We may accept this, as well as the fact that the percentage of returns was above the average gathered by similar statistical methods, as demonstrations of the desire of college women to resolutely face the truth. Such noticeable conscientiousness of purpose should give credit to the general truthfulness of the answers obtained, while the average intellectual superiority of the women to whom the questions were addressed gives their testimony still further value. Though the results prove that in the general average a larger number improved than deteriorated in health during college life, it is interesting to trace in what special lines the loss of strength was manifested for those graduates who report disorders as occurring at some period of their lives. As would naturally be supposed the numbers indicate chiefly loss of nervous power. Of the 417 reporting disorders, 137 complain of weakness of the nervous system, 112 of trouble with the generative organs, 98 of stomach difficulties, while neuralgia, lung diseases and rheumatism have respectively 62, 68 and 56 victims. A number of the cases indicate such a general break-down of the system and are so complicated that it is necessary to bring them under the head of more than one of the above-mentioned diseases.

It is somewhat noticeable that neither against the brain nor the eyes appear large numbers on the list, there being but 30 cases of brain trouble and 12 of eye weakness. The overtax of mental strength, if such be the cause of deteriorated health, takes its impost by indirect rather than direct methods, leaving those two more obvious servants of intellectual labor, the eyes and the brain, with unimpaired force. The conditions of life are so diverse, and the possible causes for deteriorated health so numerous, it seemed just to request that in so far as possible the causes for these disorders should be returned by the sufferer. In compliance with this suggestion we find that, for the 241 who gave causes, 135 claim a constitu-

tional tendency to such troubles, 73 trace their weakness to emotional strain, 47 to a physical accident, 81 to intellectual overwork, and 81 to bad sanitary conditions. One hundred and forty-one made no attempt to classify the cause of their disorder. We find by a consideration of the seventh division of the schedule, relating to remarks and suggestions, that only 18 make direct assertion that the especial strain of a college life must be held accountable for their loss of strength. The total number, out of 705, admitting they studied beyond the bounds of discretion, is 11 per cent. The personal confessions of many of these victims reduces even more the responsibility of the college life. Confessions admitting a wilful breaking of college regulations as regards study hours, and a foolish disregard of known laws of hygiene, accompany a number of the statements. Out of the 705 but 2 claim to believe that the higher education of women is based upon a misunderstanding of her physical powers. This statement of opinion, though not bearing the weight of statistical figures, is yet possibly of as much force, for it shows that the combined personal impression of so large a number of women whose opportunities for forming a correct opinion have been abundant, discredits the belief in the lack of women's physical powers to cope with the mental requirements of a college life. In view of the small number who claim ill consequences as a resultant of mental work it is interesting to follow up this investigation with the facts elicited in response to the question: when in college did you study severely, moderately, or but little? Of the 255 who were in excellent health during their college life 184, or 72 per cent, respond moderately, while 56, or 22 per cent only, admit severe study. Of the 273 in good health at that period 160, or 59 per cent, answered moderately, and 83, or 30 per cent, severely, a gain of 8 per cent in severe study upon those in excellent health. The report of those who were in indifferent health nearly corresponds with that of those in good health, 58 per cent studying severely and 32 per cent moderately. But the ratio alters for those in poor health, 42 per cent claiming to have studied moderately and 50 per cent severely, 2, or 8 per cent, from moderately to severely, which was also the case with some 62 others not mentioned under the above percentages. The fact that but 4 admitted they studied

but little may be taken as evidence that the students at large appreciated their opportunities. From the results of these comparisons of the degree of study with the degree of health, one might draw either of two deductions. It may be that the chances for poor health are in direct ratio to severity of mental application, or one might perhaps as justly claim that these figures merely indicate that with abundant physical strength the mental tax to acquire certain prescribed studies is comparatively slight, and in furtherance of this belief urge that more attention be given to the physical training of women students. More significant are the answers obtained to the question of worry. The tendency of our countrywomen to take life hardly, which is, as we have before stated, a special characteristic of college women who have in so great measure inherited puritanic traits of mind, shows itself in the statistics of worry. Even of those in excellent health but 58 + per cent were free from all worry, either over studies or personal affairs, while as we descend in the scale of physical health we find the increase of worry keeps a proportionate ratio with decrease of strength. Of those in good health but 42 + per cent being free, in indifferent health but 21 + per cent, while in poor health but 17 per cent resist all sources of worry. The total percentage of the 705 women who escaped worry is 44.4 per cent. When we realize that the tendency to make life a hardship springs in great measure from a lack of power to rightly appreciate the values of life, and that this lack depends largely on limited mental vision, it must be admitted that though these figures as to worry give cause for grave apprehensions yet the broader culture resulting from a college education carries with it the only specific for this evil.

Under the head of "Conditions of Childhood" were printed on the circular eleven questions, which it was hoped would help to cast light upon the antecedent life of the college students. The comparison of the conditions under which the life of childhood was passed with the degree of present health enjoyed gives most interesting results and valuable hints as to the best hygienic conditions for the development from childhood to girlhood. Contrary to preconceived ideas we find that those girls who came to college from homes in the country did

not average so high in health as those whose previous life had been passed wholly in the city. While 81 + per cent are in excellent and good health who came from city homes, but 77 + per cent are in equal health whose home-life had been spent in the country. Another fact needs notice; viz., that 411 out of the 705 Alumnae reported themselves as having been brought up in the country, while but 165 entered college from the cities; 124 having passed their lives in both city and country, and 5 making no report. The proportions stand 58.3 per cent students from the country against 23.4 per cent from the city.

It is interesting as indicative of the early mental application of the Alumnae to note the fact that the average age of first beginning study is placed as low as 5½ years. One hundred and seventy of the papers even give a younger age as the commencement point of intellectual work. It has been repeatedly asserted that as a rule girls enter upon college work at a younger age than boys. The average age of the 705 cases whom we are able to quote shows such an assertion does not well bear out the facts. The average age of entrance given is 18.35 years. Statistics as to the age of young men upon entering college would certainly not give an older average. The investigation shows that the age at which prudence would prescribe an entrance upon college work for a young woman depends upon the physical maturity reached rather than upon the actual number of years attained. One student may count her actual years by but 15 and yet have reached as mature a physical and mental development as another at nineteen.

The stringent rules drawn in accordance with hygienic principles that govern the daily conduct of most of our women's colleges made it impossible for any large number of women to transgress against the ordinary regulations of a systematic life. The number who were irregular as to eating and sleeping are too few to render their experience of value. The large majority regularly observed the hours for sleeping and eating. Six hundred and thirty-seven report punctual attendance upon meals and 578 out of 705 give a creditable sleeping record. Only a few of the students were so situated as to be able to enter into society other than the companionship of their fellow-students, so there are no suggestive hints available as to the good or

pernicious results of combining social excitement with mental application.

The publication of a full catalogue of the graduates of Vassar College two years ago led some interested seekers for social facts to notice what a relatively small number of Vassar Alumnæ had married. He published his discovery in the daily press, and that organ of public expression set itself to the task of solving the riddle. The question is one that deserves serious consideration not only from the physiological but the moral standpoint. Are the causes producing this social phase permanent or temporary? Does the disinclination for matrimonial alliance lie exclusively with one sex? Upon the correct answers to these questions lie in great measure the popularity which colleges for women will enjoy in the future. If it is shown that their permanent tendency is towards celibacy their influence will not extend beyond the small circle of women who resolve early in life to follow professional pursuits. The average age of the Alumnæ who responded to our circulars was $28\frac{1}{2}$ years; of that number but 27.8 per cent are married. That proportion is probably smaller than the actual proportion existing between married and unmarried Alumnæ, as it was more difficult to obtain the correct addresses of those who had changed both their name and residence since leaving college, so that many of the circulars issued failed to reach the married graduates; but even allowing for a gain in percentage as the correct estimate, the fact will undoubtedly still remain that college women are not as prone to enter upon married life as the average of women. Statistics as to conjugal conditions have not been either widely gathered or minutely detailed. From an English report of 1875 on the married condition of females between the ages of 15 and 45 years is gathered the fact that out of a thousand women 496 were married, near one-half. In the State of Massachusetts the census report for 1875 shows that out of a population of 1,155,652 inhabitants over 15 years of age, 64 + per cent have been married. These figures, though not based upon similar conditions with our own, are yet of value as giving an approximate indication of the prevalence of marriage. The custom of late marriages which is gaining among our higher social classes will probably

increase the number of marriages among the same 705 graduates at 60 years to 50 + per cent, if the indications of the percentages among the older graduates can serve as criterions.

Several explanations may be given to account for the slowness of the Alumnae to adopt a married life. There may possibly exist cogent reasons why men fail to prefer college women for their wives. Certain clerical authors have threatened the intellectual woman with the revenge of men if she did not forsake the immoral path of knowledge, and hinted they would not look to her for companionship and comfort. Undoubtedly there exists in the minds of many men a disinclination to marry a woman who may equal if not exceed them in mental power. But there is more reason to believe that the small number of marriages occurring among the Alumnae is due to their own sentiments. The average woman student graduates from college at between 22 and 23 years of age. With the constant exercise her reflective powers have received she is not then apt to fall a victim to sudden impulse, and her actions are liable to be submitted to the test of much cool reflection. She feels conscious she has powers at her disposal which will enable her to secure her own livelihood if such an emergency presents itself, and the intellectual resources at her command save her from the grasp of the *ennui* which preys upon the lives of unmarried society women. With the definite conviction that her life may be passed usefully and happily without a husband she will naturally hesitate to alter her independent state unless she is sure of sympathetic companionship or believes she can best attain the purpose of her being by assuming family cares. The social odium which formerly attached itself to spinsterhood as indicative of frustrated hopes and failure no longer exerts so powerful an influence to drive women into matrimony, since it is already recognized that many women retain the single state from preference, as offering them a field for usefulness and happiness if not as intense at least as wide as that of married life. If one could subtract from the total number of marriages those that are contracted simply as a means of livelihood, or under the belief that conventionality requires such a step, the percentage which would remain and which could be counted as the number who married for congenial companionship, would probably not

average much higher than that which represents the matrimonial statistics of college women. The exceptional scarcity of divorce among married college women proves that the costs of matrimony were fully counted before the responsibility was assumed. Recognizing the fact that late marriages are becoming an indispensable feature of our modern life, and that the notion that a broader mental culture detracts from the beauty of womanliness is a dying prejudice, there is no reason to believe that college women will permanently retain their low percentage of marriage.

The fears so often expressed for the welfare of the children of the "future mothers of America," will be somewhat allayed by the report given of the family conditions of 130 Alumnae who have had children. The exceptional record of good health among these children and their low death rate are strong evidences that the powers of motherhood have not suffered from college work. On an average there have been 2 children born to a family while about one death has occurred out of every ten births.

One of the last queries on the circulars was with regard to the occupations of the Alumnae since graduation. It is not surprising to find a large number reporting themselves as teachers, as that profession especially offers inducements to college women. The total number given as teaching is 354, 224 of which number combine some other occupation with their instruction; 149 are employed in professional work, 294 attend to household affairs, while 270 of the number find time for some other occupation; 356 continue some form of intellectual culture, 105 devote time to philanthropic objects, 8 only record themselves as simply butterflies of society, while 68 cannot well classify their employment under the heads we suggested.

We can well close our list of statistical statements with one that reflects so much credit on a college education, and which proves how great is the pressure it brings to bear to render woman something better than the useless drones of society.

Our investigations, presenting as they do the physical history of about one-half the college Alumnae in this country, should furnish a basis for renewed physical investigation into the powers of womanhood and a better appreciation of her possible

achievements. We have every reason to congratulate ourselves that our willingness to search for the truth and to bear the responsibility of its verdict, has led to so encouraging and satisfactory a revelation. We can feel confident that a higher education for women is in harmony with that vast law of the survival of the fittest which guides the activities of the dim future.

HEALTH STATISTICS OF FEMALE COLLEGE GRADUATES.

[FROM THE SIXTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MASSACHUSETTS BUREAU OF
STATISTICS OF LABOR.]

BY CARROLL D. WRIGHT,
CHIEF OF THE BUREAU OF STATISTICS OF LABOR.

The statistics given in this Part, while not completely within the province of the law creating this bureau, are nevertheless of great value to the Commonwealth. In one sense of the word they are germane to the provisions of the law because they relate to the educational interests of the people, comprehending those who labor as well as those who are born to leisure. We are thoroughly justified in presenting them, however, not only on account of their intrinsic value, but, incidentally, because they have been furnished the Commonwealth without expense to its treasury.

The question of the higher education of women is so important in all its features that we have not hesitated to accept the generous offer of the Association of Collegiate Alumnae to present in this report the results of the labors of the Committee on Health Statistics of the Association.

The *Medical News* has said, "If the future mothers of our country are being ruined physically by our methods of education, who would wish with such downright earnestness of purpose to remedy the impending evil as our educated women themselves? If a false cry is being raised which will hamper the just and wholesome intellectual development of women, who are more interested in showing it than the graduates of our women's Colleges? Truth, broad truth, is what we should seek. Individual experience is apt to be erroneous; only large numbers eliminate errors."

The Association of Collegiate Alumnae has recognized the force of this statement and has taken great pains to obtain data

regarding the health of the alumnæ of our country, and for this purpose a committee on health statistics, a few years ago, was selected. This committee was constituted as follows:—

Miss Annie G. Howes, <i>Chairman</i>	.	Vassar College.
Miss Lucy C. Andrews	. . .	University of Michigan.
Miss S. Alice Brown	. . .	Smith College.
Miss Eva Channing	. . .	Boston University.
Miss Florence Finch	. . .	University of Kansas.
Miss Martha E. Foote	. . .	Syracuse University.
Miss Alice Hayes	. . .	Vassar College.
Miss Edith Metcalf	. . .	Wellesley College.
Miss Anna E. Morgan	. . .	Oberlin College.
Mrs. Evelyn W. Ordway	. . .	Mass. Institute of Technology.
Miss Grace W. Soper	. . .	Cornell University.
Mrs. Gertrude H. Stewart	. . .	University of Wisconsin.
Miss Angie V. Warren	. . .	Wesleyan University.

The committee desired not only to collect data sufficient to serve the purposes of argument, but as a guide to the better comprehension of woman's physical ability. To this end a schedule of questions entering largely into detail was prepared and sent to each alumna, who was urged, in view of the importance of the information to be gained, to feel a personal responsibility in the matter.

This schedule consisted of seven divisions. The first related to the *Conditions of Childhood*, comprehending date of birth, nationality of parents, surroundings in childhood, amount of exercise received between the ages of 8 and 14, the age at which study began, the age at entering college, and the age at graduation. The second section related to *Individual Health*, and comprehended physical condition, the character and duration of disorders, and other important matters. The third division related to *Family Health*, that is, the health of the father and mother, and other members of the family, of the alumna. The fourth division related to *College Conditions*; the fifth division to *Conditions since Graduation*; the sixth division to answers in the case of the *Death of an Alumna*, and the seventh division to *Remarks*, in which individual opinions and answers to questions not covered by the schedule could be expressed, and suggestions made which might tend to raise the physical standard of the students of the alma mater of each alumna.

This schedule was sent to all graduates of colleges or univer-

sities of the United States open to women. These colleges are comprehended in the following list.

NAME OF COLLEGE.	Sex distinction.	Date of Organization.	Total Number of Female Graduates to 1882 inclusive.	Number of Returns received.	Percentage of Returns received.
Boston University,	Co-educational.	1873	47	29	61.70
Cornell University,	Co-educational.	1868	80	36	45.00
Kansas, University of	Co-educational.	1866	36	20	55.56
Mass. Institute of Technology, . .	Co-educational.	1865	5	3	60.00
Michigan, University of	Co-educational.	1841	87	46	52.87
Oberlin College,	Co-educational.	1833	104	39	37.50
Smith College,	Females only.	1875	90	43	47.78
Syracuse University,	Co-educational.	1871	65	17	26.15
Vassar College,	Females only.	1865	540	344	63.70
Wellesley College,	Females only.	1875	110	71	64.55
Wesleyan University,	Co-educational.	1831	15	6	40.00
Wisconsin, University of	Co-educational.	1849	111	51	45.95
ALL COLLEGES,		-	1290	705	54.65

It will be seen from the foregoing table that the total number of female graduates of all the colleges and universities named, including those of 1882, was 1290, and that 705 of these, or 54.65 per cent, made returns to the committee previously mentioned, and it is from these returns that we have made the tabulations comprising this Part.

The tables following tell their own story as a rule, and they are so clear and so compact that they are presented, without particular comment, in the following order of divisions referred to previously in detail : —

Conditions of childhood ; college conditions ; conditions since graduation, in which is included the number of graduates who have died, and individual health. The facts concerning family health are not treated in detail, but are used only for purposes of comparison.

These tables will be followed by comparison tables, showing the effects of certain conditions of childhood, conditions during college life, and other matters of interest, so far as the health at various periods of their lives is concerned, and at the close a brief review of the salient points of all the tables will be given.

CONDITIONS OF CHILDHOOD.

The conditions of childhood are comprised in the following seven tables, which give the parent nativity ; the number who spent their life during childhood in the city or country ; the number of hours of out-door exercise taken between the ages

of eight and fourteen years; the age at beginning study, and the number who attended boarding school before entering college; the age at entering college; the age at graduating from college, and the present age of graduates.

Parent Nativity.

COLLEGES.	Both parents native.	Both parents foreign.	Foreign father, native mother.	Foreign mother, native father.	Not given.	AGGREGATES.
Boston,	24	3	1	1	-	29
Cornell,	27	7	1	-	1	36
Kansas,	14	3	2	1	-	20
Mass. I. T.,	2	-	-	1	-	3
Michigan,	37	5	1	3	-	46
Oberlin,	35	3	-	1	-	39
Smith,	41	1	-	1	-	43
Syracuse,	13	1	2	1	-	17
Vassar,	297	27	10	9	1	344
Wellesley,	61	4	3	1	2	71
Wesleyan,	5	1	-	-	-	6
Wisconsin,	31	14	5	1	-	51
ALL COLLEGES,	587	69	25	20	4	705

Childhood spent in City or Country.

COLLEGES.	BETWEEN 3 AND 8 YEARS OF AGE.				AGGREGATES.	BETWEEN 8 AND 14 YEARS OF AGE.			
	City.	Country.	City and Country.	Not given.		City.	Country.	City and Country.	Not given.
Boston,	14	13	2	-	29	16	11	2	-
Cornell,	9	26	-	1	36	10	24	1	1
Kansas,	10	10	-	-	20	9	11	-	-
Mass. I. T.,	1	1	1	-	3	2	1	-	-
Michigan,	17	26	2	1	46	18	25	2	1
Oberlin,	3	35	1	-	39	4	34	1	-
Smith,	13	24	6	-	43	12	27	4	-
Syracuse,	3	14	-	-	17	7	8	2	-
Vassar,	106	215	20	3	344	110	213	18	3
Wellesley,	16	53	2	-	71	16	52	3	-
Wesleyan,	2	4	-	-	6	3	3	-	-
Wisconsin,	7	44	-	-	51	8	43	-	-
ALL COLLEGES,	201	465	34	5	705	215	452	33	5

Childhood spent in City or Country.

SUMMARY.

COLLEGES.	City alone.	Country alone.	City and Country both.	Not given.	AGGREGATES.
Boston,	14	10	5	-	29
Cornell,	7	22	6	1	36
Kansas,	7	8	5	-	20
Mass. I. T.,	1	1	1	-	3
Michigan,	15	23	7	1	46
Oberlin,	3	33	3	-	39
Smith,	9	23	11	-	43
Syracuse,	2	8	7	-	17
Vassar,	88	191	62	3	344
Wellesley,	13	49	9	-	71
Wesleyan,	2	3	1	-	6
Wisconsin,	4	40	7	-	51
ALL COLLEGES,	165	411	124	5	705

Out-door Exercise, between Eight and Fourteen Years of Age.

HOURS.	Boston.	Cornell.	Kansas.	Mass. I. T.	Michigan.	Oberlin.	Smith.	Syracuse.	Vassar.	Wellsley.	Wesleyan.	Wisconsin.	ALL COLLEGES.
One hour,	2	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	16	6	-	-	28
Two hours,	4	3	3	1	7	7	10	3	60	15	1	8	122
Three hours,	8	10	7	-	6	10	15	4	74	20	2	14	170
Four hours,	4	6	3	2	5	5	4	2	46	9	-	6	92
Five hours,	2	2	1	-	3	1	-	2	7	1	1	3	23
Six hours,	-	2	4	-	3	2	1	1	14	2	-	5	35
Seven hours,	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2
Eight hours,	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	4	-	-	1	7
Nine hours,	-	-	-	-	2	4	-	-	8	-	-	1	15
Ten hours,	1	1	1	-	4	4	2	-	30	3	-	4	50
Not given,	8	11	1	-	12	6	8	5	84	15	2	9	161
Totals,	29	36	20	3	46	39	43	17	344	71	6	51	705

Age at Beginning Study, etc.

CLASSIFICATION.	Boston.	Cornell.	Kansas.	Mass. I. T.	Michigan.	Oberlin.	Smith.	Syracuse.	Vassar.	Wellsley.	Wesleyan.	Wisconsin.	ALL COLLEGES.
<i>Age at Beginning Study.</i>													
Two years, (at home)	-	2	-	-	1	1	-	-	3	-	-	-	7
Three years, (at home)	1	2	2	-	3	3	-	-	5	5	-	2	26
(in a school)	-	1	-	-	-	3	-	-	1	1	2	2	10
Four years, (at home)	6	4	1	-	9	5	4	3	24	7	1	8	72
(in a school)	4	-	2	-	2	6	7	-	25	7	-	2	55
Five years, (at home)	1	6	4	1	11	2	9	1	39	8	1	9	92
(in a school)	8	6	4	-	3	5	7	2	51	11	1	2	100
Six years, (at home)	1	1	3	-	1	1	2	3	30	2	-	3	47
(in a school)	4	4	2	1	5	7	4	3	43	12	-	11	96
Seven years, (at home)	-	1	-	1	-	2	2	2	15	2	-	1	26
(in a school)	1	7	-	-	6	1	2	2	40	9	1	8	77
Eight years, (at home)	-	1	1	-	2	-	-	-	9	-	-	-	13
(in a school)	-	1	-	-	1	2	3	-	29	2	-	1	39
Nine years, (at home)	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	-	-	1	4
(in a school)	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	5	2	-	1	9
Ten years, (at home)	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	2
(in a school)	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	-	-	5
Eleven years, (in a school)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2
Twelve years, (in a school)	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	4
Thirteen years, (in a school)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Fifteen years, (in a school)	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2
Not given,	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	11	1	-	-	16
Totals,	29	36	20	3	46	39	43	17	344	71	6	51	705
RECAPITULATION.													
Number beginning study at home,	9	17	11	2	27	15	18	9	131	24	2	24	280
Number beginning study in a school,	19	19	9	1	18	24	24	7	202	46	4	27	400
Not given,	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	11	1	-	-	16
Totals,	29	36	20	3	46	39	43	17	344	71	6	51	705
<i>Boarding School.</i>													
Attended boarding school before entering college,	5	11	1	-	10	11	7	5	79	14	3	2	148

Age at Entering College.

AGES.	Boston.	Cornell.	Kansas.	Mass. I. T.	Michigan.	Oberlin.	Smith.	Syracuse.	Vassar.	Wellesley.	Wesleyan.	Wisconsin.	ALL COLLEGES.
Fourteen years, . . .	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	2	5
Fifteen years, . . .	-	-	6	-	-	1	-	-	25	1	-	2	35
Sixteen years, . . .	1	1	4	-	3	6	2	-	58	5	-	5	83
Seventeen years, . . .	7	2	5	-	3	2	4	3	88	24	-	11	152
Eighteen years, . . .	7	13	1	-	14	10	8	4	73	10	2	12	154
Nineteen years, . . .	4	6	1	2	9	2	8	2	48	15	1	6	104
Twenty years, . . .	2	4	1	-	6	2	10	4	20	10	1	5	65
Twenty-one years, . . .	2	5	-	-	5	5	3	-	15	4	-	1	40
Twenty-two years, . . .	2	2	-	-	2	6	2	1	5	-	1	2	24
Twenty-three years, . . .	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	2	3	1	1	-	9
Twenty-four years, . . .	-	-	-	-	3	-	1	-	1	-	-	1	6
Twenty-five years, . . .	1	-	-	1	-	2	1	1	-	-	-	1	7
Twenty-six years, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2
Twenty-seven years, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	2
Twenty-eight years, . . .	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	4
Thirty years, . . .	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Thirty-three years, . . .	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Thirty-six years, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Not given, . . .	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	5
Totals, . . .	29	36	20	3	46	39	43	17	344	71	6	51	705

Age at Graduating from College.

AGES.	Boston.	Cornell.	Kansas.	Mass. I. T.	Michigan.	Oberlin.	Smith.	Syracuse.	Vassar.	Wellesley.	Wesleyan.	Wisconsin.	ALL COLLEGES.
Seventeen years, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	-	-	1	1
Eighteen years, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Nineteen years, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	12	1	-	2	16
Twenty years, . . .	4	2	4	-	4	4	5	-	49	6	-	8	86
Twenty-one years, . . .	2	2	4	1	6	1	6	3	79	19	-	17	140
Twenty-two years, . . .	8	15	6	-	10	10	9	5	96	18	1	9	187
Twenty-three years, . . .	6	5	5	1	9	5	10	12	55	14	2	9	123
Twenty-four years, . . .	2	6	1	-	6	2	6	12	28	8	1	1	63
Twenty-five years, . . .	2	1	-	-	3	5	3	1	7	3	1	2	29
Twenty-six years, . . .	1	3	-	-	1	3	2	1	4	1	-	1	16
Twenty-seven years, . . .	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	2	3	-	1	-	9
Twenty-eight years, . . .	-	-	-	1	2	1	1	1	2	-	-	-	8
Twenty-nine years, . . .	1	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	1	-	-	1	7
Thirty years, . . .	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	4
Thirty-one years, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Thirty-two years, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Thirty-four years, . . .	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Thirty-five years, . . .	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Forty years, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Not given, . . .	1	1	-	-	1	-	1	-	3	-	-	-	7
Totals, . . .	29	36	20	3	46	39	43	17	344	71	6	51	705

Present Age.

AGES.	Boston.	Cornell.	Kansas.	Mass. I. T.	Michigan.	Oberlin.	Smith.	Syracuse.	Vassar.	Wellesley.	Wesleyan.	Wisconsin.	ALL COLLEGES.
Twenty years, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	3
Twenty-one years, . .	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	6	-	-	3	11
Twenty-two years, . .	3	-	1	-	-	-	3	1	9	7	-	-	24
Twenty-three years, . .	2	4	4	1	1	-	8	1	15	5	-	10	51
Twenty-four years, . .	2	4	1	1	3	3	4	1	20	23	-	4	66
Twenty-five years, . .	5	7	3	-	1	1	10	4	26	11	-	2	70
Twenty-six years, . .	3	5	3	-	7	2	8	2	35	9	1	8	83
Twenty-seven years, . .	3	5	1	-	4	2	4	-	30	9	2	3	63
Twenty-eight years, . .	3	3	1	-	8	-	3	2	27	3	-	3	53
Twenty-nine years, . .	1	2	1	-	-	1	1	2	20	2	1	4	35
Thirty years, . . .	2	3	4	1	6	3	1	-	28	-	-	3	51
Thirty-one years, . .	1	1	-	-	7	-	-	1	30	-	1	4	45
Thirty-two years, . .	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	1	19	-	-	2	25
Thirty-three years, . .	-	-	-	-	5	2	-	-	28	1	-	1	37
Thirty-four years, . .	2	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	14	-	1	-	21
Thirty-five years, . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	10
Thirty-six years, . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	10
Thirty-seven years, . .	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	4	-	-	3	8
Thirty-eight years, . .	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	2	-	-	-	6
Thirty-nine years, . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	1	4
Forty years, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	1	-	-	-	4
Forty-one years, . .	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	3	-	-	-	4
Forty-two years, . .	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Forty-three years, . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Forty-four years, . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Forty-five years, . .	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Forty-nine years, . .	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Fifty-one years, . .	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Fifty-two years, . .	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Fifty-four years, . .	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Fifty-five years, . .	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Fifty-nine years, . .	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Sixty-two years, . .	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Sixty-three years, . .	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Sixty-five years, . .	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Sixty-eight years, . .	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Seventy-six years, . .	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Not given, . . .	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2
Totals, . . .	29	36	20	3	46	39	43	17	344	71	6	51	705

COLLEGE CONDITIONS.

We present in the following table all the facts relating to college conditions, and show the number who studied but little, moderately, or severely; the number who worried over studies or personal affairs; the kind and amount of daily physical exercise; the number who were regular in their hours as regards sleeping and eating; the number who, during the menstrual period, abstained from physical or mental exercise; the number who entered society during college life, and the number who had a room-mate.

College Conditions.

COLLEGE CONDITIONS.	Boston.	Cornell.	Kansas.	Mass. I. T.	Michigan.	Oberlin.	Smith.	Syracuse.	Vassar.	Wellesley.	Wesleyan.	Wisconsin.	ALL COLLEGES.
<i>College Study.</i>													
But little,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	4
Moderate,	21	22	8	2	26	22	28	11	211	45	3	39	438
Moderate to severe,	-	3	1	-	2	3	5	-	45	3	-	2	64
Severe,	8	11	11	1	18	14	10	6	84	23	3	10	199
Totals,	29	36	20	3	46	39	43	17	344	71	6	51	705
<i>College Worry.</i>													
Studies,	8	4	9	-	7	6	5	6	97	21	-	9	172
Personal affairs,	5	9	1	1	6	4	12	1	36	9	1	4	89
Both studies and affairs,	3	8	5	1	14	4	9	5	55	13	2	12	131
Neither studies nor affairs,	13	15	5	1	19	25	17	5	156	28	3	26	313
Totals,	29	36	20	3	46	39	43	17	344	71	6	51	705
<i>Kind of Exercise.</i>													
Walking only,	19	25	10	3	33	16	15	11	70	18	6	29	255
Walking and other exercise,	3	11	7	-	7	13	23	2	219	48	-	13	346
Totals,	22	36	17	3	40	29	38	13	289	66	6	42	601
Riding only,	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	1	1	-	-	1	7
Riding and other exercise,	1	4	4	-	1	-	2	-	17	3	-	3	35
Totals,	2	4	5	-	2	-	3	1	18	3	-	4	42
Gymnastics only,	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	33	-	-	-	35
Gymnastics and other exercise,	-	3	-	-	1	5	19	-	187	15	-	1	231
Totals,	-	3	-	-	1	6	20	-	220	15	-	1	266
Housework only,	-	-	-	-	-	6	1	-	1	1	-	2	11
Housework and other exercise,	2	2	3	-	4	9	-	1	1	2	-	4	28
Totals,	2	2	3	-	4	15	1	1	2	3	-	6	39
<i>Amount of Exercise.</i>													
Average number of miles daily,	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.5	2.2	1.7	3.0	2.5	-	-	-	2.4	2.5
Average number of hours daily,	1.7	1.5	1.4	-	1.7	1.8	1.4	1.5	1.1	1.0	1.3	1.4	1.2
<i>College Habits.</i>													
Eating,													
Regular hours,	20	34	16	3	43	38	38	14	313	65	6	47	637
No regular hours,	9	2	4	-	3	1	5	3	31	6	-	4	68
Totals,	29	36	20	3	46	39	43	17	344	71	6	51	705
Sleeping,													
Regular hours,	21	14	5	2	29	34	37	10	312	66	5	43	578
No regular hours,	8	22	15	1	17	5	6	7	32	5	1	8	127
Totals,	29	36	20	3	46	39	43	17	344	71	6	51	705
<i>Number abstaining from Exercise during Menstrual Period.</i>													
Physical,	7	10	-	1	9	4	25	3	135	35	1	9	239
Mental,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2
Physical and mental,	1	3	1	-	3	5	4	1	38	12	2	3	73
Not given,	21	23	19	2	34	30	14	13	169	24	3	39	391
Totals,	29	36	20	3	46	39	43	17	344	71	6	51	705
<i>Entered Society during College Life.</i>													
None,	5	4	1	1	10	9	7	1	230	58	-	12	338
But little,	20	30	16	2	31	29	34	14	90	12	6	38	322
A good deal,	4	2	3	-	4	1	1	1	11	-	-	1	28
Not given,	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	13	1	-	-	17
Totals,	29	36	20	3	46	39	43	17	344	71	6	51	705
<i>College Room-mate.</i>													
Yes,	19	27	12	1	37	33	35	12	287	71	4	43	581
No,	10	9	8	2	9	6	8	5	57	-	2	8	124
Totals,	29	36	20	3	46	39	43	17	344	71	6	51	705

CONDITIONS SINCE GRADUATION.

For this division we present tables showing the post-graduate occupations, and, for the number reporting time occupied, the average duration of each occupation; the present conjugal condition of graduates, and the number reporting children; the present age and health of children living; the number of children who have died, and the cause of death; a summary table, showing the number of graduates who have married, the average number of years married, the whole number of children, the number who are living, the number who have died, and the average present age of children living; and, finally, a table giving the number of graduates who have died, and the cause of death.

Post-Graduate Occupations.

OCCUPATIONS.	Boston.	Cornell.	Kansas.	Mass. I. T.	Michigan.	Oberlin.	Smith.	Syracuse.	Vassar.	Wellesley.	Wesleyan.	Wisconsin.	ALL COLLEGES.
<i>Household.</i>													
Specified occupation,	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	1	17	2	-	1	24
Specified and other occupations,	9	9	14	-	21	27	8	12	127	18	3	22	270
Totals,	9	11	15	-	21	27	8	13	144	20	3	23	294
<i>Professional.</i>													
Specified occupation,	1	5	1	-	1	1	2	-	22	4	-	-	37
Specified and other occupations,	-	4	1	-	10	12	6	4	62	4	-	9	112
Totals,	1	9	2	-	11	13	8	4	84	8	-	9	149
<i>Teaching.</i>													
Specified occupation,	4	8	2	2	11	2	9	1	53	24	1	13	130
Specified and other occupations,	17	11	10	1	13	22	19	5	82	20	3	21	224
Totals,	21	19	12	3	24	24	28	6	135	44	4	34	354
<i>Intellectual.</i>													
Specified occupation,	-	1	-	-	1	-	3	-	8	-	-	1	14
Specified and other occupations,	15	9	9	-	17	14	13	8	116	11	2	21	235
Totals,	15	10	9	-	18	14	16	8	124	11	2	22	249
<i>Study.</i>													
Specified occupation,	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	1	4	2	-	1	11
Specified and other occupations,	6	4	2	1	12	10	5	3	35	14	-	4	96
Totals,	6	4	3	1	12	10	7	4	39	16	-	5	107
<i>Philanthropy.</i>													
Specified occupation,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Specified and other occupations,	7	1	1	-	1	15	2	3	60	5	2	8	105
Totals,	7	1	1	-	1	15	2	3	60	5	2	8	105
<i>Social.</i>													
Specified occupation,	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	4	2	-	-	8
Specified and other occupations,	9	5	7	-	12	15	4	8	110	12	3	17	202
Totals,	9	6	7	-	13	15	4	8	114	14	3	17	210

Post-Graduate Occupations.

AVERAGES.

COLLEGES.	HOUSE-HOLD.		PROFES-SIONAL.		TEACH-ING.		INTEL-LECTUAL.		STUDY.		PHILAN-THROPY.		SOCIAL.	
	Number.	Average num-ber of years.	Number.	Average num-ber of years.	Number.	Average num-ber of years.	Number.	Average num-ber of years.	Number.	Average num-ber of years.	Number.	Average num-ber of years.	Number.	Average num-ber of years.
Boston,	5	3.1	3	2.0	15	2.7	5	3.2	2	4.0	3	3.0	3	3.8
Cornell,	5	2.8	8	2.2	13	3.0	3	5.0	-	-	-	-	2	2.1
Kansas,	6	3.4	2	2.3	12	3.4	-	-	1	3.0	-	-	-	-
Mass. I. T.,	-	-	-	-	1	0.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Michigan,	10	2.7	10	3.4	24	3.6	5	4.4	8	3.5	1	9.0	1	1.0
Oberlin,	17	14.4	8	5.8	21	6.3	3	13.9	5	3.6	2	7.0	3	23.7
Smith,	4	1.6	4	1.5	23	2.1	7	1.7	4	1.6	1	2.0	1	2.0
Syracuse,	5	4.0	3	3.8	5	3.4	1	7.0	1	2.0	2	7.0	1	7.0
Vassar,	54	4.8	62	4.4	113	4.3	38	4.2	14	2.8	13	3.8	27	3.6
Wellesley,	5	1.5	6	2.0	39	2.0	2	1.3	6	1.9	2	2.0	2	1.5
Wesleyan,	2	7.0	-	-	3	2.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	7.0
Wisconsin,	16	3.0	10	2.5	31	3.3	7	2.0	2	5.1	1	1.0	7	2.9
ALL COLLEGES,	129	5.2	116	3.8	300	3.6	71	4.1	43	2.9	25	4.1	48	4.8

Conjugal Condition, and Number reporting Children.

CLASSIFICATION.	Boston.	Cornell.	Kansas.	Mass. I. T.	Michigan.	Oberlin.	Smith.	Syracuse.	Vassar.	Wellesley.	Wesleyan.	Wisconsin.	ALL COLLEGES.
<i>Conjugal Condition.</i>													
Married,	6	10	8	1	17	24	2	7	96	6	2	17	196
Single,	23	26	12	2	29	15	41	10	248	65	4	34	509
Totals,	29	36	20	3	46	39	43	17	344	71	6	51	705
<i>Children Born and Living.</i>													
One child, living	1	-	2	-	4	4	1	4	27	2	1	5	51
One child, dead	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	4	-	-	-	7
Two children, both living	1	-	2	-	1	5	-	-	17	-	-	2	28
Two children, one living	-	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	1	6
Two children, both dead	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Three children, all living	1	-	-	-	1	4	-	1	8	-	-	1	16
Three children, two living	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	1	-	4
Three children, one living	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Four children, all living	-	-	1	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	2	6
Four children, three living	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	4
Five children, all living	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Five children, four living	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Five children, two living	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Six children, all living	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Six children, five living	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
No children,	2	7	3	1	9	3	1	2	29	4	-	5	66
Totals,	6	10	8	1	17	24	2	7	96	6	2	17	196

Present Age and Health of Children Living.

AGES AND HEALTH.	Boston.	Cornell.	Kansas.	Mass. I. T.	Michigan.	Oberlin.	Smith.	Syracuse.	Vassar.	Wellesley.	Wesleyan.	Wisconsin.	ALL COLLEGES.
<i>Ages.</i>													
Under one year, . . .	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	7	-	-	1	11
One year, . . .	1	1	2	-	2	1	-	4	18	-	-	4	37
Two years, . . .	1	-	2	-	2	-	1	1	16	-	1	3	27
Three years, . . .	2	1	1	-	3	3	-	2	10	-	1	3	26
Four years, . . .	-	-	1	-	2	2	-	-	14	-	1	2	22
Five years, . . .	-	-	1	-	-	3	-	-	8	-	-	2	14
Six years, . . .	-	-	1	-	1	3	-	-	10	-	-	2	17
Seven years, . . .	-	-	1	-	-	2	-	-	9	-	-	1	13
Eight years, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	6	-	-	2	10
Nine years, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	8	-	-	-	10
Ten years, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	2	-	-	1	5
Eleven years, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Twelve years, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
Thirteen years, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	2
Fourteen years, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	1	-	-	-	4
Sixteen years, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Seventeen years, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Eighteen years, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Nineteen years, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Twenty years, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Twenty-one years, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Twenty-two years, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Twenty-four years, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Twenty-six years, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
Twenty-nine years, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Thirty years, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Thirty-two years, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Thirty-four years, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Not given, . . .	-	1	-	-	-	4	-	-	4	-	-	-	9
Totals, . . .	6	3	10	-	11	53	1	7	115	2	3	21	232
<i>Health.</i>													
Good health, . . .	6	3	10	-	10	41	1	7	110	2	3	15	208
Poor health, . . .	-	-	-	-	1	9	-	-	-	-	-	5	15
Not given, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	5	-	-	1	9
Totals, . . .	6	3	10	-	11	53	1	7	115	2	3	21	232

Number of Children who have Died, and Cause of Death.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Number.	CAUSE OF DEATH.	Number.
Cholera infantum, . . .	3	Physicel accident, . . .	1
Constitutional weakness, . . .	2	Pneumonia, . . .	3
Consumption, . . .	2	Premature birth, . . .	3
Convulsions, . . .	1	Southern fever, . . .	1
Diphtheria, . . .	2	Still-born, . . .	4
Diphtheritic eroup, . . .	1	Strangulation at birth, . . .	1
Heart disease, . . .	1	Teething, . . .	1
Inflammation of bowels, . . .	1	Not given, . . .	1
Inflammation of lungs, . . .	1		
Intestinal catarrh, . . .	1		
Over-exertion, . . .	1		
		Total, . . .	31

Conjugal Condition, and Number of Children.

SUMMARY.

COLLEGES.	MARRIED.		NUMBER REPORTING CHILDREN.			CHILDREN LIVING AND DEAD.			Average present age of children living.
	Num-ber.	Average number of years married.	Child- dren.	No chil- dren.	Totals.	Num- ber living.	Num- ber dead.	Whole num- ber.	
Boston,	6	5.0	4	2	6	6	1	7	1.5
Cornell,	10	2.5	3	7	10	3	3	6	2.0
Kansas,	8	2.9	5	3	8	10	-	10	3.2
Mass. I. T.,	1	1.0	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
Michigan,	17	4.0	8	9	17	11	2	13	2.7
Oberlin,	24	24.4	21	3	24	53	5	58	13.9
Smith,	2	1.0	1	1	2	1	-	1	2.0
Syracuse,	7	3.0	5	2	7	7	-	7	1.7
Vassar,	96	4.8	67	29	96	115	16	131	4.3
Wellesley,	6	1.4	2	4	6	2	-	2	1.0
Wesleyan,	2	7.0	2	-	2	3	1	4	3.0
Wisconsin,	17	4.6	12	5	17	21	3	24	3.9
ALL COLLEGES, .	196	6.7	130	66	196	232	31	263	6.0

Number of Graduates who have Died, and Cause of Death.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Michigan.	Oberlin.	Syracuse.	Vassar.	Wis-consin.	ALL COLLEGES.
Confinement,	1	-	1	-	-	2
Consumption,	-	-	-	2	-	2
Diphtheria,	-	1	-	-	2	3
Physical accident,	-	-	-	1	-	1
Totals,	1	1	1	3	2	8

INDIVIDUAL HEALTH.

The tables showing individual health are eight in number. They relate to physical condition; nervousness; the age at beginning of the menstrual period; the conditions attending the menstrual periods; the number of graduates reporting disorders; the number of disorders; the number reporting each disorder, and the causes of disorders.

Physical Condition.

COLLEGES AND AGE PERIODS.	STATE OF HEALTH.					AGGREGATES.
	Excellent.	Good.	Fair.	Indif-ferent.	Poor.	
<i>Boston.</i>						
From 3 to 8 years of age, . . .	12	9	-	6	2	29
From 8 to 14 years of age, . . .	15	9	1	3	1	
At time of entering college, . . .	17	8	-	4	-	
During college life,	16	7	-	3	3	
Since graduation,	16	8	1	2	2	
<i>Cornell.</i>						
From 3 to 8 years of age, . . .	20	8	1	2	5	36
From 8 to 14 years of age, . . .	17	9	1	6	3	
At time of entering college, . . .	17	13	2	4	-	
During college life,	16	12	4	2	2	
Since graduation,	15	13	2	3	3	

Physical Condition — Concluded.

COLLEGES AND AGE PERIODS.	STATE OF HEALTH.					AGGREGATES.
	Excellent.	Good.	Fair.	Indifferent.	Poor.	
<i>Kansas.</i>						
From 3 to 8 years of age, . . .	7	10	-	2	1	20
From 8 to 14 years of age, . . .	6	8	-	5	1	
At time of entering college, . . .	5	10	1	4	-	
During college life, . . .	2	12	1	5	-	
Since graduation, . . .	6	8	-	5	1	
<i>Mass. I. T.</i>						
From 3 to 8 years of age, . . .	1	1	-	1	-	3
From 8 to 14 years of age, . . .	1	1	-	1	-	
At time of entering college, . . .	2	1	-	-	-	
During college life, . . .	1	2	-	-	-	
Since graduation, . . .	1	2	-	-	-	
<i>Michigan.</i>						
From 3 to 8 years of age, . . .	17	14	2	6	7	46
From 8 to 14 years of age, . . .	18	14	2	7	5	
At time of entering college, . . .	15	19	1	7	4	
During college life, . . .	20	17	2	5	2	
Since graduation, . . .	20	15	-	5	6	
<i>Oberlin.</i>						
From 3 to 8 years of age, . . .	17	15	2	3	2	39
From 8 to 14 years of age, . . .	18	12	1	7	1	
At time of entering college, . . .	12	21	1	3	2	
During college life, . . .	15	19	4	1	-	
Since graduation, . . .	16	16	8	3	1	
<i>Smith.</i>						
From 3 to 8 years of age, . . .	18	12	2	6	5	43
From 8 to 14 years of age, . . .	14	12	4	10	3	
At time of entering college, . . .	13	15	1	10	4	
During college life, . . .	13	19	3	7	1	
Since graduation, . . .	20	13	2	6	2	
<i>Syracuse.</i>						
From 3 to 8 years of age, . . .	5	5	1	2	4	17
From 8 to 14 years of age, . . .	5	3	1	6	2	
At time of entering college, . . .	5	7	1	2	2	
During college life, . . .	5	6	1	3	2	
Since graduation, . . .	4	7	3	2	1	
<i>Vassar.</i>						
From 3 to 8 years of age, . . .	141	122	3	48	30	344
From 8 to 14 years of age, . . .	129	129	9	51	26	
At time of entering college, . . .	123	141	4	54	22	
During college life, . . .	119	130	30	54	11	
Since graduation, . . .	125	142	20	42	15	
<i>Wellesley.</i>						
From 3 to 8 years of age, . . .	39	23	1	4	4	71
From 8 to 14 years of age, . . .	37	17	-	11	6	
At time of entering college, . . .	32	29	-	8	2	
During college life, . . .	24	26	9	9	3	
Since graduation, . . .	29	28	1	11	2	
<i>Wesleyan.</i>						
From 3 to 8 years of age, . . .	4	2	-	-	-	6
From 8 to 14 years of age, . . .	4	1	-	1	-	
At time of entering college, . . .	3	3	-	-	-	
During college life, . . .	3	3	-	-	-	
Since graduation, . . .	3	3	-	-	-	
<i>Wisconsin.</i>						
From 3 to 8 years of age, . . .	24	15	1	7	4	51
From 8 to 14 years of age, . . .	21	17	2	9	2	
At time of entering college, . . .	18	22	3	7	1	
During college life, . . .	21	20	1	9	-	
Since graduation, . . .	17	22	4	6	2	
ALL COLLEGES.						
From 3 to 8 years of age, . . .	305	236	13	87	64	705
From 8 to 14 years of age, . . .	285	232	21	117	50	
At time of entering college, . . .	262	289	14	103	37	
During college life, . . .	255	273	55	98	24	
Since graduation, . . .	272	277	36	85	35	

Nervousness.

CLASSIFICATION.	Boston.	Cornell.	Kansas.	Mass. I. T.	Michigan.	Oberlin.	Smith.	Syracuse.	Vassar.	Wellesley.	Wesleyan.	Wisconsin.	ALL COLLEGES.
Nervous before entering college, . .	1	1	3	-	2	1	-	1	15	3	-	1	28
Nervous at the present time, . . .	2	3	2	-	2	1	4	1	43	2	-	8	74
Nervous before entering college, and at the present time,	8	9	5	1	21	13	17	9	105	26	1	16	231
Not nervous at any time,	18	23	10	2	21	18	22	6	181	40	5	26	372
Totals,	29	36	20	3	46	39	43	17	344	71	6	51	705

Age at Beginning of the Menstrual Period.

AGES.	Boston.	Cornell.	Kansas.	Mass. I. T.	Michigan.	Oberlin.	Smith.	Syracuse.	Vassar.	Wellesley.	Wesleyan.	Wisconsin.	ALL COLLEGES.
Nine years,	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Ten years,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Eleven years,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Twelve years,	-	6	2	-	7	7	2	2	18	1	-	3	30
Thirteen years,	10	10	9	12	9	8	12	4	44	13	1	5	94
Fourteen years,	11	10	5	-	15	12	10	7	89	25	2	18	198
Fifteen years,	5	3	2	1	6	5	7	4	12	1	-	15	192
Sixteen years,	1	2	2	-	4	-	2	-	42	9	-	6	90
Seventeen years,	-	2	-	-	4	-	-	-	20	4	1	3	39
Eighteen years,	-	3	-	-	-	2	-	-	4	1	-	1	11
Nineteen years,	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	2	-	-	6
Twenty years,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Not given,	2	1	-	-	1	1	3	-	1	-	-	-	1
Totals,	29	36	20	3	46	39	43	17	344	71	6	51	705

Conditions attending the Menstrual Periods.

CLASSIFICATION.	Irregularities, uterine and reflex pain.	Irregularities and uterine pain.	Irregularities and reflex pain.	Uterine and reflex pain.	Irregularities.	Uterine pain.	Reflex pain.	No trouble.	AGGREGATES.
<i>Boston.</i>									
During development,	-	1	2	3	8	2	1	12	29
During college life,	1	3	2	6	2	12	2	10	
Since graduation,	3	2	3	6	3	3	2	8	
All periods,	4	2	4	7	4	3	1	4	
<i>Cornell.</i>									
During development,	4	2	1	1	9	3	7	9	36
During college life,	3	4	2	3	3	6	6	9	
Since graduation,	3	3	1	5	4	4	8	8	
All periods,	6	5	3	2	6	5	6	3	
<i>Kansas.</i>									
During development,	-	1	3	3	2	2	4	5	20
During college life,	1	3	3	2	1	2	4	4	
Since graduation,	1	2	3	2	1	3	5	3	
All periods,	1	3	4	3	1	1	4	3	

Conditions attending the Menstrual Periods — Concluded.

CLASSIFICATION.	Irregularities, uterine and reflex pain.	Irregularities and uterine pain.	Irregularities and reflex pain.	Uterine and reflex pain.	Irregularities.	Uterine pain.	Reflex pain.	No trouble.	AGGREGATES.
<i>Mass. I. T.</i>									
During development, . . .	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	3
During college life, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	
Since graduation, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	
All periods, . . .	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	
<i>Michigan.</i>									
During development, . . .	5	5	1	3	6	3	4	19	46
During college life, . . .	8	2	2	4	3	4	5	18	
Since graduation, . . .	8	2	3	4	3	2	5	19	
All periods, . . .	12	4	2	4	3	2	5	14	
<i>Oberlin.</i>									
During development, . . .	-	-	-	4	4	1	8	22	39
During college life, . . .	-	1	2	4	3	6	9	14	
Since graduation, . . .	2	-	3	4	2	4	8	16	
All periods, . . .	3	1	3	6	2	5	8	11	
<i>Smith.</i>									
During development, . . .	2	3	1	3	5	2	4	23	43
During college life, . . .	6	5	3	7	4	3	3	12	
Since graduation, . . .	2	5	3	9	4	4	3	13	
All periods, . . .	9	5	2	8	5	1	4	9	
<i>Syracuse.</i>									
During development, . . .	1	1	3	2	1	1	3	5	17
During college life, . . .	2	1	3	3	-	1	1	6	
Since graduation, . . .	2	1	3	1	-	1	1	8	
All periods, . . .	2	1	3	3	1	1	1	5	
<i>Vassar.</i>									
During development, . . .	17	12	11	19	57	27	30	171	344
During college life, . . .	25	10	18	45	37	55	38	116	
Since graduation, . . .	34	8	16	56	24	41	38	127	
All periods, . . .	51	16	24	49	48	40	34	82	
<i>Wellesley.</i>									
During development, . . .	8	3	1	7	13	6	2	31	71
During college life, . . .	8	6	2	14	7	7	2	25	
Since graduation, . . .	9	4	1	16	2	6	6	27	
All periods, . . .	16	6	1	12	6	6	4	20	
<i>Wesleyan.</i>									
During development, . . .	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	4	6
During college life, . . .	1	-	-	1	-	1	1	2	
Since graduation, . . .	1	-	-	1	-	1	1	2	
All periods, . . .	1	-	-	1	1	1	1	1	
<i>Wisconsin.</i>									
During development, . . .	4	-	1	3	8	3	9	23	51
During college life, . . .	5	-	3	6	8	1	6	22	
Since graduation, . . .	4	1	5	5	7	1	7	21	
All periods, . . .	7	1	5	7	7	2	6	16	
ALL COLLEGES.									
During development, . . .	41	29	24	48	114	51	72	326	705
During college life, . . .	60	35	40	95	69	89	78	239	
Since graduation, . . .	69	28	41	109	49	71	85	253	
All periods, . . .	112	45	51	102	84	67	75	160	

Number of Graduates reporting Disorders.

COLLEGES.	Disorders.	No Disorders.	Totals.
Boston,	16	13	29
Cornell,	20	16	36
Kansas,	13	7	20
Mass. I. T.,	2	1	3
Michigan,	33	13	46
Oberlin,	25	14	39
Smith,	28	15	43
Syracuse,	11	6	17
Vassar,	206	138	344
Wellesley,	36	35	71
Wesleyan,	1	5	6
Wisconsin,	26	23	51
ALL COLLEGES,	417	288	705

Number of Disorders.

NUMBER OF DISORDERS.	Boston.	Cornell.	Kansas.	Mass. I. T.	Michigan.	Oberlin.	Smith.	Syracuse.	Vassar.	Wellesley.	Wesleyan.	Wisconsin.	ALL COLLEGES.
One disorder,	6	6	7	1	14	9	12	6	87	17	1	8	174
Two disorders,	5	7	4	1	6	8	7	4	71	9	-	9	131
Three disorders,	1	3	12	-	9	6	6	-	23	6	-	4	60
Four disorders,	3	1	-	-	12	1	1	-	13	3	-	12	26
Five disorders,	-	2	-	-	12	1	1	1	8	1	-	1	17
Six disorders,	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	12	3
Seven disorders,	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	4
Eight disorders,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Nine disorders,	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Totals,	16	20	13	2	33	25	28	11	206	36	1	26	417

Disorders.

DISORDERS.	Boston.	Cornell.	Kansas.	Mass. I. T.	Michigan.	Oberlin.	Smith.	Syracuse.	Vassar.	Wellesley.	Wesleyan.	Wisconsin.	ALL COLLEGES.
Heart only,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Heart and other disorders,	-	2	-	-	5	-	1	-	8	3	-	1	20
Totals,	-	2	-	-	5	-	1	-	8	3	-	1	20
Brain only,	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	3	12	-	-	7
Brain and other disorders,	-	-	-	-	2	1	1	2	10	5	-	2	23
Totals,	1	-	-	-	2	2	1	2	13	7	-	2	30
Lungs only,	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	7	3	-	1	14
Lungs and other disorders,	2	3	2	1	4	4	4	1	19	8	-	6	54
Totals,	4	3	2	1	5	4	4	1	26	11	-	7	68
Stomach only,	-	1	-	-	1	1	12	1	4	1	-	2	13
Stomach and other disorders,	6	5	-	-	7	3	8	12	34	9	-	11	85
Totals,	6	6	-	-	8	4	10	3	38	10	-	13	98
Liver only,	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	1	1	2	-	-	7
Liver and other disorders,	2	4	3	-	2	5	3	1	15	2	-	5	42
Totals,	2	4	5	-	3	5	3	2	16	4	-	5	49

Disorders — Continued.

DISORDERS.	Boston.	Cornell.	Kansas.	Mass. I. T.	Michigan.	Oberlin.	Smith.	Syracuse.	Vassar.	Wellesley.	Wesleyan.	Wisconsin.	ALL COLLEGES.
Bowels only,	1	-	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	3	-	1	9
Bowels and other disorders,	3	5	1	1	6	4	1	-	24	7	-	3	55
Totals,	4	5	2	2	7	5	1	-	24	10	-	4	64
Generative organs only,	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	22	4	1	-	31
Generative organs and other disorders,	3	7	-	-	9	6	7	2	38	5	-	4	81
Totals,	3	7	-	-	9	8	9	2	60	9	1	4	112
Urinary organs only,	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	4
Urinary organs and other disorders,	-	2	-	-	-	3	2	-	13	1	-	1	22
Totals,	-	2	-	-	2	4	2	-	14	1	-	1	26
Osseous system only,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Osseous system and other disorders,	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	1	-	-	7
Totals,	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	1	-	1	8
Nervous system only,	1	4	3	-	2	-	5	2	16	-	-	2	35
Nervous system and other disorders,	7	7	2	-	9	4	10	2	50	7	-	4	102
Totals,	8	11	5	-	11	4	15	4	66	7	-	6	137
Muscular system only,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Muscular system and other disorders,	-	2	-	-	2	-	2	-	9	-	-	2	17
Totals,	-	2	-	-	2	-	2	1	9	-	-	2	18
Neuralgia only,	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	2	-	-	1	5
Neuralgia and other disorders,	5	2	2	-	5	4	4	-	28	2	-	5	57
Totals,	5	2	2	-	6	4	5	-	30	2	-	6	62
Rheumatism only,	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	1	-	-	4
Rheumatism and other disorders,	3	4	-	-	4	4	2	2	27	1	-	5	52
Totals,	3	4	-	-	4	6	2	3	27	2	-	5	56
Abscesses only,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Abscess and other disorders,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Totals,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Blood only,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2
Blood and other disorders,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Totals,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	1	3
Catarrh only,	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	3
Catarrh and other disorders,	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	5
Totals,	-	-	1	-	1	1	1	-	2	1	-	1	8
Constitutional weakness only,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	3
Constitutional weakness and other disorders,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	1	7
Totals,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	-	1	10
Developmental only,	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	6
Developmental and other disorders,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2
Totals,	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	8
Eyes only,	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	3	-	-	-	6
Eyes and other disorders,	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	4	-	-	-	6
Totals,	1	-	1	-	1	2	-	-	7	-	-	-	12

Disorders — Concluded.

DISORDERS.	Boston.	Cornell.	Kansas.	Mass. I. T.	Michigan.	Oberlin.	Smith.	Syracuse.	Vassar.	Wellesley.	Wesleyan.	Wisconsin.	ALL COLLEGES.
Fevers only,	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	6	1	-	-	10
Fevers and other disorders, . .	-	2	-	-	-	1	1	-	16	-	-	-	20
Totals,	1	2	-	-	2	1	1	-	22	1	-	-	30
General debility only,	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	12	-	-	-	3
General debility and other disorders, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Totals,	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	3	-	-	-	4
Malaria only,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2
Malaria and other disorders, . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7
Totals,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	10
Measles only,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Measles and other disorders, . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	3	-	-	2	6
Totals,	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	3	-	-	2	6
Mumps only,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mumps and other disorders, . .	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2
Totals,	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2
Scrofula only,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scrofula and other disorders, . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Totals,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Skin only,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Skin and other disorders, . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Totals,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Throat only,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	4
Throat and other disorders, . .	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	12	1	-	-	16
Totals,	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	16	1	-	-	20
Tumor only,	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Tumor and other disorders, . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Totals,	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1

Causes of Disorders, etc.

CAUSES OF DISORDERS.	Boston.	Cornell.	Kansas.	Mass. I. T.	Michigan.	Oberlin.	Smith.	Syracuse.	Vassar.	Wellesley.	Wesleyan.	Wisconsin.	ALL COLLEGES.
NUMBER REPORTING CAUSES OF DISORDERS.													
Number reporting cause,	10	14	10	1	23	17	25	7	132	21	-	16	276
Number reporting no cause, . . .	6	6	3	1	10	8	3	4	74	15	1	10	141
Totals,	16	20	13	2	33	25	28	11	206	36	1	26	417
CAUSES.													
<i>Constitutional Weakness.</i>													
Specified cause,	1	4	1	1	7	3	4	2	36	9	-	5	73
Specified and other causes, . . .	2	2	3	-	7	2	10	2	27	4	-	3	62
Totals,	3	6	4	1	14	5	14	4	63	13	-	8	135

Causes of Disorders, etc. — Concluded.

CAUSES OF DISORDERS.	Boston.	Cornell.	Kansas.	Mass. I. T.	Michigan.	Oberlin.	Smith.	Syracuse.	Yassar.	Wellesley.	Wesleyan.	Wisconsin.	ALL COLLEGES.
<i>Bad Sanitary Conditions.</i>													
Specified cause,	-	1	4	-	2	4	2	-	14	2	-	3	32
Specified and other causes,	3	4	3	-	2	4	4	1	24	2	-	2	49
Totals,	3	5	7	-	4	8	6	1	38	4	-	5	81
<i>Intellectual Overwork.</i>													
Specified cause,	2	1	1	-	2	1	3	1	15	1	-	1	28
Specified and other causes,	3	2	2	-	5	5	6	1	22	5	-	2	53
Totals,	5	3	3	-	7	6	9	2	37	6	-	3	81
<i>Emotional Strain.</i>													
Specified cause,	2	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	4	1	-	1	10
Specified and other causes,	2	4	-	-	3	2	8	2	32	7	-	3	63
Totals,	4	5	-	-	4	2	8	2	36	8	-	4	73
<i>Physical Accident.</i>													
Specified cause,	-	2	-	-	2	2	2	1	8	-	-	1	18
Specified and other causes,	-	3	-	-	3	1	2	-	17	2	-	1	29
Totals,	-	5	-	-	5	3	4	1	25	2	-	2	47

COMPARISON TABLES.

The first series of comparison tables consider the following conditions of childhood, — parent nativity, out-door exercise, age at beginning study, and age at entering college, as compared with present health; they also show the time of entering college after beginning of menstrual period, the health of parents, and hereditary tendency to disease, as compared with present health. The tables follow.

Parent Nativity as Compared with Present Health.

COLLEGES AND PARENT NATIVITY.	PRESENT HEALTH.					AGGREGATES.
	Excellent.	Good.	Fair.	Indifferent.	Poor.	
<i>Boston.</i>						
Both parents native, . . .	13	7	-	2	2	24
One parent foreign, . . .	1	1	-	-	-	2
Both parents foreign, . . .	2	-	1	-	-	3
Totals,	16	8	1	2	2	29
<i>Cornell.</i>						
Both parents native, . . .	10	10	2	3	2	27
One parent foreign, . . .	1	-	-	-	-	1
Both parents foreign, . . .	3	3	-	-	1	7
Not given,	1	-	-	-	-	1
Totals,	15	13	2	3	3	36

Parent Nativity as Compared with Present Health — Concluded.

COLLEGES AND PARENT NATIVITY.	PRESENT HEALTH.					AGGRE- GATES.
	Excellent.	Good.	Fair.	Indifferent.	Poor.	
<i>Kansas.</i>						
Both parents native, . .	3	6	-	5	-	14
One parent foreign, . .	2	1	-	-	-	3
Both parents foreign, . .	1	1	-	-	1	3
Totals,	6	8	-	5	1	20
<i>Mass. I. T.</i>						
Both parents native, . .	-	2	-	-	-	2
One parent foreign, . .	1	-	-	-	-	1
Both parents foreign, . .	-	-	-	-	-	-
Totals,	1	2	-	-	-	3
<i>Michigan.</i>						
Both parents native, . .	15	14	-	4	4	37
One parent foreign, . .	1	1	-	1	1	4
Both parents foreign, . .	4	-	-	-	1	5
Totals,	20	15	-	5	6	46
<i>Oberlin.</i>						
Both parents native, . .	15	13	3	3	1	35
One parent foreign, . .	-	1	-	-	-	1
Both parents foreign, . .	1	2	-	-	-	3
Totals,	16	16	3	3	1	39
<i>Smith.</i>						
Both parents native, . .	20	12	2	5	2	41
One parent foreign, . .	-	-	-	1	-	1
Both parents foreign, . .	-	1	-	-	-	1
Totals,	20	13	2	6	2	43
<i>Syracuse.</i>						
Both parents native, . .	2	6	3	1	1	13
One parent foreign, . .	2	1	-	-	-	3
Both parents foreign, . .	-	-	-	1	-	1
Totals,	4	7	3	2	1	17
<i>Vassar.</i>						
Both parents native, . .	108	124	18	33	14	297
One parent foreign, . .	4	9	2	4	-	19
Both parents foreign, . .	13	8	-	5	1	27
Not given,	-	1	-	-	-	1
Totals,	125	142	20	42	15	344
<i>Wellesley.</i>						
Both parents native, . .	26	24	-	9	2	61
One parent foreign, . .	2	1	-	1	-	4
Both parents foreign, . .	1	2	-	1	-	4
Not given,	-	1	1	-	-	2
Totals,	29	28	1	11	2	71
<i>Wesleyan.</i>						
Both parents native, . .	3	2	-	-	-	5
One parent foreign, . .	-	-	-	-	-	-
Both parents foreign, . .	-	1	-	-	-	1
Totals,	3	3	-	-	-	6
<i>Wisconsin.</i>						
Both parents native, . .	12	12	2	3	2	31
One parent foreign, . .	2	3	-	1	-	6
Both parents foreign, . .	3	7	2	2	-	14
Totals,	17	22	4	6	2	51
ALL COLLEGES						
Both parents native, . .	227	232	30	68	30	587
One parent foreign, . .	16	18	2	8	1	45
Both parents foreign, . .	28	25	3	9	4	69
Not given,	1	2	1	-	-	4
Totals,	272	277	36	85	35	705

Out-door Exercise as Compared with Present Health.

COLLEGES AND HOURS.	PRESENT HEALTH.					AGGREGATES.
	Excellent.	Good.	Fair.	Indifferent.	Poor.	
<i>Boston.</i>						
Under two hours,	-	2	-	-	-	2
Between two and six hours, .	12	3	-	2	1	18
Over six hours,	1	-	-	-	-	1
Not given,	3	3	1	-	1	8
Totals,	16	8	1	2	2	29
<i>Cornell.</i>						
Between two and six hours, .	9	11	1	1	2	24
Over six hours,	-	-	-	1	-	1
Not given,	6	2	1	1	1	11
Totals,	15	13	2	3	3	36
<i>Kansas.</i>						
Between two and six hours, .	5	7	-	5	1	18
Over six hours,	1	-	-	-	-	1
Not given,	-	1	-	-	-	1
Totals,	6	8	-	5	1	20
<i>Mass. I. T.</i>						
Between two and six hours, .	1	2	-	-	-	3
Totals,	1	2	-	-	-	3
<i>Michigan.</i>						
Under two hours,	-	-	-	1	1	2
Between two and six hours, .	11	7	-	3	3	24
Over six hours,	3	3	-	-	2	8
Not given,	6	5	-	1	-	12
Totals,	20	15	-	5	6	46
<i>Oberlin.</i>						
Between two and six hours, .	11	10	2	2	-	25
Over six hours,	4	3	-	-	1	8
Not given,	1	3	1	1	-	6
Totals,	16	16	3	3	1	39
<i>Smith.</i>						
Under two hours,	2	-	-	-	-	2
Between two and six hours, .	13	11	1	4	1	30
Over six hours,	1	-	1	1	-	3
Not given,	4	2	-	1	1	8
Totals,	20	13	2	6	2	43
<i>Syracuse.</i>						
Between two and six hours, .	3	6	2	-	1	12
Not given,	1	1	1	2	-	5
Totals,	4	7	3	2	1	17
<i>Vassar.</i>						
Under two hours,	1	11	-	4	-	16
Between two and six hours, .	72	81	16	22	10	201
Over six hours,	21	15	1	4	2	43
Not given,	31	35	3	12	3	84
Totals,	125	142	20	42	15	344
<i>Wellesley.</i>						
Under two hours,	2	2	1	1	-	6
Between two and six hours, .	18	19	-	9	1	47
Over six hours,	2	-	-	1	-	3
Not given,	7	7	-	-	1	15
Totals,	29	28	1	11	2	71

Out-door Exercise as Compared with Present Health — Concluded.

COLLEGES AND HOURS.	PRESENT HEALTH.					AGGREGATES.
	Excellent.	Good.	Fair.	Indifferent.	Poor.	
<i>Wesleyan.</i>						
Between two and six hours,	3	1	—	—	—	4
Not given,	—	2	—	—	—	2
Totals,	3	3	—	—	—	6
<i>Wisconsin.</i>						
Between two and six hours,	11	16	2	5	2	36
Over six hours,	2	3	1	—	—	6
Not given,	4	3	1	1	—	9
Totals,	17	22	4	6	2	51
<i>ALL COLLEGES.</i>						
Under two hours,	5	15	1	6	1	28
Between two and six hours,	169	174	24	53	22	442
Over six hours,	35	24	3	7	5	74
Not given,	63	64	8	19	7	161
Totals,	272	277	36	85	35	705

Age at Beginning Study as Compared with Present Health.

COLLEGES AND AGES.	PRESENT HEALTH.					AGGREGATES.
	Excellent.	Good.	Fair.	Indifferent.	Poor.	
<i>Boston.</i>						
Five years or under,	11	5	1	1	2	20
Over five years,	5	2	—	1	—	8
Not given,	—	1	—	—	—	1
Totals,	16	8	1	2	2	29
<i>Cornell.</i>						
Five years or under,	7	8	2	2	2	21
Over five years,	8	5	—	1	1	15
Totals,	15	13	2	3	3	36
<i>Kansas.</i>						
Five years or under,	4	5	—	3	1	13
Over five years,	2	3	—	2	—	7
Totals,	6	8	—	5	1	20
<i>Mass. I. T.</i>						
Five years or under,	—	1	—	—	—	1
Over five years,	1	1	—	—	—	2
Totals,	1	2	—	—	—	3
<i>Michigan.</i>						
Five years or under,	16	6	—	2	5	29
Over five years,	4	8	—	3	1	16
Not given,	—	1	—	—	—	1
Totals,	20	15	—	5	6	46
<i>Oberlin.</i>						
Five years or under,	8	14	2	1	—	25
Over five years,	8	2	1	2	1	14
Totals,	16	16	3	3	1	39

Age at Beginning Study as Compared with Present Health — Concluded.

COLLEGES AND AGES.	PRESENT HEALTH.					AGGREGATES.
	Excellent.	Good.	Fair.	Indifferent.	Poor.	
<i>Smith.</i>						
Five years or under, . . .	15	6	1	4	1	27
Over five years, . . .	5	6	1	2	1	15
Not given, . . .	—	1	—	—	—	1
Totals, . . .	20	13	2	6	2	43
<i>Syracuse.</i>						
Five years or under, . . .	1	2	2	—	1	6
Over five years, . . .	2	5	1	2	—	10
Not given, . . .	1	—	—	—	—	1
Totals, . . .	4	7	3	2	1	17
<i>Vassar.</i>						
Five years or under, . . .	47	62	11	24	7	151
Over five years, . . .	72	77	9	17	7	182
Not given, . . .	6	3	—	1	1	11
Totals, . . .	125	142	20	42	15	344
<i>Wellesley.</i>						
Five years or under, . . .	17	16	1	4	1	39
Over five years, . . .	11	12	—	7	1	31
Not given, . . .	1	—	—	—	—	1
Totals, . . .	29	28	1	11	2	71
<i>Wesleyan.</i>						
Five years or under, . . .	2	3	—	—	—	5
Over five years, . . .	1	—	—	—	—	1
Totals, . . .	3	3	—	—	—	6
<i>Wisconsin.</i>						
Five years or under, . . .	7	10	3	3	1	24
Over five years, . . .	10	12	1	3	1	27
Totals, . . .	17	22	4	6	2	51
ALL COLLEGES.						
Five years or under, . . .	135	138	23	44	21	361
Over five years, . . .	129	133	13	40	13	323
Not given, . . .	8	6	—	1	1	16
Totals, . . .	272	277	36	85	35	705

Age at Entering College as Compared with Present Health.

COLLEGES AND AGES.	PRESENT HEALTH.					AGGREGATES.
	Excellent.	Good.	Fair.	Indifferent.	Poor.	
<i>Boston.</i>						
Sixteen years and under, . . .	—	—	—	1	—	1
Seventeen to nineteen years, . . .	12	3	—	1	2	18
Twenty years and over, . . .	4	4	1	—	—	9
Not given, . . .	—	1	—	—	—	1
Totals, . . .	16	8	1	2	2	29
<i>Cornell.</i>						
Sixteen years and under, . . .	—	1	—	—	—	1
Seventeen to nineteen years, . . .	10	6	1	2	2	21
Twenty years and over, . . .	4	6	1	1	1	13
Not given, . . .	1	—	—	—	—	1
Totals, . . .	15	13	2	3	3	36

Age at Entering College as Compared with Present Health — Concluded.

COLLEGES AND AGES.	PRESENT HEALTH.					AGGREGATES.
	Excellent.	Good.	Fair.	Indifferent.	Poor.	
<i>Kansas.</i>						
Sixteen years and under, .	3	5	-	2	1	11
Seventeen to nineteen years, .	2	2	-	3	-	7
Twenty years and over, .	1	-	-	-	-	1
Not given,	-	1	-	-	-	1
Totals,	6	8	-	5	1	20
<i>Mass. I. T.</i>						
Seventeen to nineteen years, .	1	1	-	-	-	2
Twenty years and over, .	-	1	-	-	-	1
Totals,	1	2	-	-	-	3
<i>Michigan.</i>						
Sixteen years and under, .	-	-	-	1	2	3
Seventeen to nineteen years, .	12	9	-	2	3	26
Twenty years and over, .	8	6	-	2	1	17
Totals,	20	15	-	5	6	46
<i>Oberlin.</i>						
Sixteen years and under, .	2	5	-	1	-	8
Seventeen to nineteen years, .	7	4	1	1	1	14
Twenty years and over, .	7	7	2	1	-	17
Totals,	16	16	3	3	1	39
<i>Smith.</i>						
Sixteen years and under, .	-	1	-	1	-	2
Seventeen to nineteen years, .	12	6	2	2	1	23
Twenty years and over, .	8	6	-	3	1	18
Totals,	20	13	2	6	2	43
<i>Syracuse.</i>						
Seventeen to nineteen years, .	1	5	1	2	-	9
Twenty years and over, .	3	2	2	-	1	8
Totals,	4	7	3	2	1	17
<i>Vassar.</i>						
Sixteen years and under, .	38	27	6	10	3	84
Seventeen to nineteen years, .	72	95	14	22	6	209
Twenty years and over, .	15	19	-	10	5	49
Not given,	-	1	-	-	1	2
Totals,	125	142	20	42	15	344
<i>Wellesley.</i>						
Sixteen years and under, .	3	3	-	-	-	6
Seventeen to nineteen years, .	20	20	-	7	2	49
Twenty years and over, .	6	5	1	4	-	16
Totals,	29	28	1	11	2	71
<i>Wesleyan.</i>						
Seventeen to nineteen years, .	2	1	-	-	-	3
Twenty years and over, .	1	2	-	-	-	3
Totals,	3	3	-	-	-	6
<i>Wisconsin.</i>						
Sixteen years and under, .	5	4	2	1	-	12
Seventeen to nineteen years, .	11	13	1	2	2	29
Twenty years and over, .	1	5	1	3	-	10
Totals,	17	22	4	6	2	51
ALL COLLEGES.						
Sixteen years and under, .	51	46	8	17	6	128
Seventeen to nineteen years, .	162	165	20	44	19	410
Twenty years and over, .	58	63	8	24	9	162
Not given,	1	3	-	-	1	5
Totals,	272	277	36	85	35	705

Time of Entering College after Beginning of Menstrual Period as Compared with Present Health.

COLLEGES AND TIME.	PRESENT HEALTH.					AGGREGATES.
	Excellent.	Good.	Fair.	Indifferent.	Poor.	
<i>Boston.</i>						
Two years after, . . .	-	-	-	1	-	1
Three years after, . . .	3	-	-	1	-	4
Four years after, . . .	4	1	-	-	2	7
Five years after, . . .	5	1	-	-	-	6
Six years after, . . .	1	2	-	-	-	3
Nine years after, . . .	1	1	-	-	-	2
Twelve years after, . . .	-	-	1	-	-	1
Thirteen years after, . . .	-	1	-	-	-	1
Nineteen years after, . . .	1	-	-	-	-	1
Not given, . . .	1	2	-	-	-	3
Totals, . . .	16	8	1	2	2	29
<i>Cornell.</i>						
Two years after, . . .	-	2	-	1	-	3
Three years after, . . .	2	2	-	-	-	4
Four years after, . . .	2	1	1	-	-	4
Five years after, . . .	6	2	-	1	2	11
Six years after, . . .	2	1	-	-	1	4
Seven years after, . . .	-	3	-	-	-	3
Eight years after, . . .	1	-	1	-	-	2
Nine years after, . . .	1	-	-	-	-	1
Ten years after, . . .	-	-	-	1	-	1
Seventeen years after, . . .	-	1	-	-	-	1
Not given, . . .	1	1	-	-	-	2
Totals, . . .	15	13	2	3	3	36
<i>Kansas.</i>						
One year before, . . .	-	1	-	-	-	1
The same year, . . .	1	1	-	-	-	2
One year after, . . .	-	1	-	1	-	2
Two years after, . . .	1	2	-	1	-	4
Three years after, . . .	-	-	-	1	-	1
Four years after, . . .	2	2	-	1	1	6
Five years after, . . .	1	-	-	1	-	2
Six years after, . . .	1	-	-	-	-	1
Not given, . . .	-	1	-	-	-	1
Totals, . . .	6	8	-	5	1	20
<i>Mass. I. T.</i>						
Six years after, . . .	1	1	-	-	-	2
Ten years after, . . .	-	1	-	-	-	1
Totals, . . .	1	2	-	-	-	3
<i>Michigan.</i>						
Two years after, . . .	1	-	-	1	2	4
Three years after, . . .	2	1	-	-	2	5
Four years after, . . .	3	3	-	1	-	7
Five years after, . . .	3	1	-	-	1	5
Six years after, . . .	5	4	-	-	-	9
Seven years after, . . .	1	1	-	2	1	5
Eight years after, . . .	1	1	-	-	-	2
Nine years after, . . .	2	2	-	-	-	4
Ten years after, . . .	1	2	-	-	-	3
Twelve years after, . . .	-	-	-	1	-	1
Not given, . . .	1	-	-	-	-	1
Totals, . . .	20	15	-	5	6	46
<i>Oberlin.</i>						
One year after, . . .	1	3	-	-	-	4
Two years after, . . .	2	-	-	-	-	2
Three years after, . . .	1	3	-	1	1	6
Four years after, . . .	3	3	-	1	-	7
Five years after, . . .	1	1	-	-	-	2
Six years after, . . .	3	-	1	-	-	4
Seven years after, . . .	1	1	-	-	-	2

Time of Entering College after Beginning of Menstrual Period as Compared with Present Health — Continued.

COLLEGES AND TIME.	PRESENT HEALTH.					AGGREGATES.
	Excellent.	Good.	Fair.	Indifferent.	Poor.	
<i>Oberlin — Con.</i>						
Eight years after, . . .	1	1	1	1	-	4
Nine years after, . . .	2	1	1	-	-	4
Fourteen years after, . . .	1	1	-	-	-	2
Twenty-two years after, . . .	-	1	-	-	-	1
Not given, . . .	-	1	-	-	-	1
Totals, . . .	16	16	3	3	1	39
<i>Smith.</i>						
One year after, . . .	-	-	-	1	-	1
Two years after, . . .	-	-	1	-	-	1
Three years after, . . .	4	2	-	-	-	6
Four years after, . . .	1	-	-	1	-	2
Five years after, . . .	4	3	1	2	-	10
Six years after, . . .	2	2	-	-	-	4
Seven years after, . . .	5	3	-	1	-	9
Eight years after, . . .	-	-	-	1	-	1
Nine years after, . . .	2	2	-	-	1	5
Twelve years after, . . .	1	-	-	-	-	1
Not given, . . .	1	1	-	-	1	3
Totals, . . .	20	13	2	6	2	43
<i>Syracuse.</i>						
Two years after, . . .	-	1	1	-	-	2
Three years after, . . .	-	-	-	1	-	1
Four years after, . . .	-	3	-	-	-	3
Five years after, . . .	2	-	-	1	-	3
Six years after, . . .	1	1	-	-	-	2
Seven years after, . . .	1	-	-	-	-	1
Eight years after, . . .	-	1	1	-	-	2
Nine years after, . . .	-	1	-	-	-	1
Ten years after, . . .	-	-	1	-	-	1
Twelve years after, . . .	-	-	-	-	1	1
Totals, . . .	4	7	3	2	1	17
<i>Vassar.</i>						
One year before, . . .	1	1	-	1	-	3
Two years before, . . .	-	-	1	-	-	1
The same year, . . .	3	1	-	-	1	5
One year after, . . .	8	9	-	3	1	21
Two years after, . . .	17	18	1	6	-	42
Three years after, . . .	20	21	5	7	3	56
Four years after, . . .	19	26	4	6	2	57
Five years after, . . .	18	18	6	6	2	50
Six years after, . . .	14	16	2	5	1	38
Seven years after, . . .	5	12	-	3	2	22
Eight years after, . . .	-	5	-	1	1	7
Nine years after, . . .	2	1	-	1	-	4
Ten years after, . . .	-	2	-	1	-	3
Eleven years after, . . .	2	-	-	-	-	2
Twelve years after, . . .	-	1	-	-	-	1
Thirteen years after, . . .	2	-	-	-	-	2
Fourteen years after, . . .	-	1	-	-	-	1
Not given, . . .	14	10	1	2	2	29
Totals, . . .	125	142	20	42	15	344
<i>Wellesley.</i>						
One year after, . . .	2	-	-	1	-	3
Two years after, . . .	4	2	-	1	1	8
Three years after, . . .	3	1	-	1	-	5
Four years after, . . .	7	10	-	3	1	21
Five years after, . . .	4	5	-	1	-	10
Six years after, . . .	2	6	-	-	-	8
Seven years after, . . .	3	3	-	2	-	8
Eight years after, . . .	2	-	1	1	-	4
Ten years after, . . .	-	-	-	1	-	1
Not given, . . .	2	1	-	-	-	3
Totals, . . .	29	23	1	11	2	71

Time of Entering College after Beginning of Menstrual Period as Compared with Present Health — Concluded.

COLLEGES AND TIME.	PRESENT HEALTH.					AGGREGATES.
	Excellent.	Good.	Fair.	Indifferent.	Poor.	
<i>Wesleyan.</i>						
Six years after,	1	3	-	-	-	4
Ten years after,	1	-	-	-	-	1
Not given,	1	-	-	-	-	1
Totals,	3	3	-	-	-	6
<i>Wisconsin.</i>						
The same year,	-	1	1	-	-	2
One year after,	1	1	1	-	-	3
Two years after,	1	3	-	1	-	5
Three years after,	3	5	-	-	1	9
Four years after,	5	2	1	1	1	10
Five years after,	2	4	-	1	-	7
Six years after,	5	1	1	1	-	8
Seven years after,	-	1	-	1	-	2
Eight years after,	-	1	-	1	-	2
Nine years after,	-	1	-	-	-	1
Eleven years after,	-	1	-	-	-	1
Thirteen years after,	-	1	-	-	-	1
Totals,	17	22	4	6	2	51
<i>ALL COLLEGES.</i>						
One year before,	1	2	-	1	-	4
Two years before,	-	-	1	-	-	1
The same year,	4	3	1	-	1	9
One year after,	12	14	1	6	1	34
Two years after,	26	28	3	12	3	72
Three years after,	38	35	5	12	7	97
Four years after,	46	51	6	14	7	124
Five years after,	46	35	7	13	5	106
Six years after,	38	37	4	6	2	87
Seven years after,	16	24	-	9	3	52
Eight years after,	5	9	4	5	1	24
Nine years after,	10	9	1	1	1	22
Ten years after,	2	5	1	3	-	11
Eleven years after,	2	1	-	-	-	3
Twelve years after,	1	1	1	1	1	5
Thirteen years after,	2	2	-	-	-	4
Fourteen years after,	1	2	-	-	-	3
Seventeen years after,	-	1	-	-	-	1
Nineteen years after,	1	-	-	-	-	1
Twenty-two years after,	-	1	-	-	-	1
Not given,	21	17	1	2	3	44
Totals,	272	277	36	85	35	705

Health of Parents as Compared with Present Health of Graduates.

COLLEGES AND HEALTH OF PARENTS.	PRESENT HEALTH OF GRADUATES.					AGGREGATES.
	Excellent.	Good.	Fair.	Indifferent.	Poor.	
<i>Boston.</i>						
Father and mother, good	10	1	-	2	1	14
Father and mother, poor	1	1	-	-	-	2
Father good, mother poor	1	1	-	-	1	3
Father poor, mother good	-	2	-	-	-	2
Father good, mother dead	1	-	-	-	-	1
Father poor, mother dead	-	1	-	-	-	1
Father dead, mother good	1	1	-	-	-	2
Father dead, mother poor	2	1	-	-	-	3
Father and mother, dead	-	-	1	-	-	1
Totals,	16	8	1	2	2	29

Health of Parents as Compared with Present Health of Graduates — Con.

COLLEGES AND HEALTH OF PARENTS.	PRESENT HEALTH OF GRADUATES.					AGGREGATES.
	Excellent.	Good.	Fair.	Indifferent.	Poor.	
<i>Cornell.</i>						
Father and mother, good	6	3	-	1	-	10
Father and mother, poor	1	1	1	1	-	4
Father good, mother poor	-	1	-	-	-	1
Father poor, mother good	2	1	-	-	1	4
Father good, mother dead	3	3	-	-	1	7
Father poor, mother dead	-	1	-	-	-	1
Father dead, mother good	1	3	1	1	1	7
Father dead, mother poor	2	-	-	-	-	2
Totals,	15	13	2	3	3	36
<i>Kansas.</i>						
Father and mother, good	1	3	-	2	1	7
Father and mother, poor	-	-	-	1	-	1
Father good, mother poor	1	1	-	1	-	3
Father poor, mother good	2	1	-	-	-	3
Father dead, mother good	1	2	-	1	-	4
Father dead, mother poor	-	1	-	-	-	1
Father and mother, dead	1	-	-	-	-	1
Totals,	6	8	-	5	1	20
<i>Mass. I. T.</i>						
Father and mother, good	1	1	-	-	-	2
Father and mother, dead	-	1	-	-	-	1
Totals,	1	2	-	-	-	3
<i>Michigan.</i>						
Father and mother, good	4	5	-	3	1	13
Father and mother, poor	2	-	-	1	1	4
Father good, mother poor	4	3	-	-	2	9
Father poor, mother good	4	-	-	1	1	6
Father good, mother dead	2	1	-	-	-	3
Father poor, mother dead	-	-	-	-	1	1
Father dead, mother good	1	4	-	-	-	5
Father dead, mother poor	1	-	-	-	-	1
Father and mother, dead	2	2	-	-	-	4
Totals,	20	15	-	5	6	46
<i>Oberlin.</i>						
Father and mother, good	3	4	1	-	-	8
Father and mother, poor	1	-	-	-	-	1
Father good, mother poor	3	4	-	1	-	8
Father good, mother dead	-	2	-	1	-	3
Father poor, mother dead	-	-	1	-	-	1
Father dead, mother good	5	-	-	-	-	5
Father and mother, dead	4	6	1	1	1	13
Totals,	16	16	3	3	1	39
<i>Smith.</i>						
Father and mother, good	9	2	-	2	-	13
Father and mother, poor	1	-	-	-	2	3
Father good, mother poor	4	1	-	1	-	6
Father poor, mother good	3	3	-	-	-	6
Father good, mother dead	-	-	-	2	-	2
Father poor, mother dead	-	1	-	-	-	1
Father dead, mother good	3	5	2	-	-	10
Father dead, mother poor	-	-	-	1	-	1
Father and mother, dead	-	1	-	-	-	1
Totals,	20	13	2	6	2	43
<i>Syracuse.</i>						
Father and mother, good	3	2	1	2	-	8
Father good, mother poor	-	1	1	-	-	2
Father poor, mother good	-	1	-	-	-	1
Father good, mother dead	-	2	-	-	1	3
Father dead, mother good	1	1	1	-	-	3
Totals,	4	7	3	2	1	17

Health of Parents as Compared with Present Health of Graduates — Con.

COLLEGES AND HEALTH OF PARENTS.	PRESENT HEALTH OF GRADUATES.					AGGREGATES.
	Excellent.	Good.	Fair.	Indifferent.	Poor.	
<i>Vassar.</i>						
Father and mother, good . . .	39	42	5	12	3	101
Father and mother, poor . . .	2	3	1	3	1	10
Father good, mother poor . . .	6	18	1	6	2	33
Father poor, mother good . . .	9	14	2	4	—	29
Father good, mother dead . . .	14	17	2	2	2	37
Father poor, mother dead . . .	3	4	1	3	—	11
Father dead, mother good . . .	31	20	4	8	—	63
Father dead, mother poor . . .	6	8	1	1	2	18
Father and mother, dead . . .	13	15	3	3	5	39
Not given,	2	1	—	—	—	3
Totals,	125	142	20	42	15	344
<i>Wellesley.</i>						
Father and mother, good . . .	13	8	—	1	—	22
Father and mother, poor . . .	2	—	—	—	—	2
Father good, mother poor . . .	3	1	—	1	1	6
Father poor, mother good . . .	1	3	—	2	—	6
Father good, mother dead . . .	3	10	1	1	—	15
Father poor, mother dead . . .	1	2	—	—	1	4
Father dead, mother good . . .	4	2	—	3	—	9
Father dead, mother poor . . .	1	—	—	2	—	3
Father and mother, dead . . .	1	2	—	1	—	4
Totals,	29	28	1	11	2	71
<i>Wesleyan.</i>						
Father and mother, good . . .	1	1	—	—	—	2
Father and mother, poor . . .	1	—	—	—	—	1
Father poor, mother good . . .	—	1	—	—	—	1
Father good, mother dead . . .	1	—	—	—	—	1
Father and mother, dead . . .	—	1	—	—	—	1
Totals,	3	3	—	—	—	6
<i>Wisconsin.</i>						
Father and mother, good . . .	7	4	2	1	—	14
Father and mother, poor . . .	1	3	1	—	—	5
Father good, mother poor . . .	3	4	—	1	—	8
Father poor, mother good . . .	—	1	—	1	1	3
Father good, mother dead . . .	—	3	—	1	—	4
Father dead, mother good . . .	2	4	1	2	—	9
Father dead, mother poor . . .	1	2	—	—	—	3
Father and mother, dead . . .	3	1	—	—	1	5
Totals,	17	22	4	6	2	51
ALL COLLEGES.						
Father and mother, good . . .	97	76	9	26	6	214
Father and mother, poor . . .	12	8	3	6	4	33
Father good, mother poor . . .	25	35	2	11	6	79
Father poor, mother good . . .	21	27	2	8	3	61
Father good, mother dead . . .	24	33	3	7	4	76
Father poor, mother dead . . .	4	9	2	3	2	20
Father dead, mother good . . .	50	42	9	15	1	117
Father dead, mother poor . . .	13	12	1	4	2	32
Father and mother, dead . . .	24	29	5	5	7	70
Not given,	2	1	—	—	—	3
Totals,	272	277	36	85	35	705

Hereditary Tendency to Disease as Compared with Present Health.

COLLEGES AND HEREDITARY TENDENCY.	PRESENT HEALTH.					AGGREGATES.
	Excellent.	Good.	Fair.	Indifferent.	Poor.	
<i>Boston.</i>						
From father,	1	-	1	-	-	2
From mother,	1	-	-	-	-	1
From father and mother,	-	1	-	-	-	1
Not specified,	4	4	-	-	-	8
No hereditary tendency,	10	3	-	2	2	17
Totals,	16	8	1	2	2	29
<i>Cornell.</i>						
From father,	-	1	-	-	-	1
From mother,	2	1	-	-	-	3
Not specified,	3	7	-	2	-	12
No hereditary tendency,	10	4	2	1	3	20
Totals,	15	13	2	3	3	36
<i>Kansas.</i>						
From father and mother,	-	1	-	-	-	1
Not specified,	2	2	-	5	-	9
No hereditary tendency,	4	5	-	-	1	10
Totals,	6	8	-	5	1	20
<i>Mass. I. T.</i>						
No hereditary tendency,	1	2	-	-	-	3
Totals,	1	2	-	-	-	3
<i>Michigan.</i>						
From father,	-	1	-	-	-	1
From mother,	2	1	-	-	1	4
From father and mother,	1	-	-	-	-	1
Not specified,	4	3	-	1	2	10
No hereditary tendency,	13	10	-	4	3	30
Totals,	20	15	-	5	6	46
<i>Oberlin.</i>						
From mother,	3	2	-	-	-	5
From father and mother,	-	1	-	-	-	1
Not specified,	6	3	2	2	-	13
No hereditary tendency,	7	10	1	1	1	20
Totals,	16	16	3	3	1	39
<i>Smith.</i>						
From mother,	-	2	-	1	-	3
Not specified,	7	3	2	-	1	13
No hereditary tendency,	13	8	-	5	1	27
Totals,	20	13	2	6	2	43
<i>Syracuse.</i>						
From mother,	1	-	1	-	-	2
Not specified,	-	1	1	-	-	2
No hereditary tendency,	3	6	1	2	1	13
Totals,	4	7	3	2	1	17
<i>Vassar.</i>						
From father,	4	3	2	2	-	11
From mother,	2	2	1	3	2	10
From father and mother,	2	1	-	2	-	5
Not specified,	25	33	6	13	2	79
No hereditary tendency,	92	103	11	22	11	239
Totals,	125	142	20	42	15	344
<i>Wellesley.</i>						
From father,	1	-	-	-	-	1
From mother,	4	2	-	-	-	6
From father and mother,	-	-	-	3	-	3
Not specified,	4	4	-	4	1	13
No hereditary tendency,	20	22	1	4	1	48
Totals,	29	28	1	11	2	71

Hereditary Tendency to Disease as Compared with Present Health — Con.

COLLEGES AND HEREDITARY TENDENCY.	PRESENT HEALTH.					AGGREGATES.
	Excellent.	Good.	Fair.	Indifferent.	Poor.	
<i>Wesleyan.</i>						
Not specified,	1	3	-	-	-	4
No hereditary tendency, . .	2	-	-	-	-	2
Totals,	3	3	-	-	-	6
<i>Wisconsin.</i>						
From father,	1	1	-	-	-	2
Not specified,	5	7	1	1	1	15
No hereditary tendency, . .	11	14	3	5	1	34
Totals,	17	22	4	6	2	51
<i>ALL COLLEGES.</i>						
From father,	7	6	3	2	-	18
From mother,	15	10	2	4	3	34
From father and mother, . .	3	4	-	5	-	12
Not specified,	61	70	12	23	7	178
No hereditary tendency, . .	186	187	19	46	25	463
Totals,	272	277	36	85	35	705

In the second series of comparison tables which follow, we present first the age at entering college as compared with health during college life; then compare college study and college worry with health during college life, and give the present health of graduates who entered society a good deal during college life.

Age at Entering College as Compared with Health during College Life.

COLLEGES AND AGE CLASSIFICATION.	DETERIORATION IN HEALTH.					TOTAL NUMBER WHOSE HEALTH DETERIORATED.	NO CHANGE OR AN IMPROVEMENT.		AGGREGATES.
	From excellent to good.	From excellent or good to fair.	From excellent to good to indifferent or poor.	From fair to indifferent or poor.	From indifferent to poor.		No change.	An improvement.	
<i>Boston.</i>									
16 years and under,	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
17 to 19 years,	-	-	3	-	-	3	12	3	18
20 years and over,	1	-	1	-	-	2	6	1	9
Not given,	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	1
Totals,	1	-	4	-	1	6	19	4	29
<i>Cornell.</i>									
16 years and under,	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
17 to 19 years,	1	-	3	-	-	4	14	3	21
20 years and over,	3	1	-	-	1	5	5	3	13
Not given,	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Totals,	5	1	3	-	1	10	20	6	36
<i>Kansas.</i>									
16 years and under,	2	1	2	-	-	5	4	2	11
17 to 19 years,	-	-	1	-	-	1	5	1	7
20 years and over,	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Not given,	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Totals,	2	1	3	-	-	6	11	3	20

Age at Entering College as Compared with Health during College Life — Con.

COLLEGES AND AGE CLASSIFICATION.	DETERIORATION IN HEALTH.					TOTAL NUMBER WHOSE HEALTH DETERIORATED.	NO CHANGE OR AN IMPROVEMENT.		AGGREGATES.
	From excellent to good.	From excellent or good to fair.	From excellent or good to indifferent or poor.	From fair to indifferent or poor.	From indifferent to poor.		No change.	An improve- ment.	
<i>Mass. I. T.</i>									
17 to 19 years, . . .	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	2
20 years and over, . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Totals, . . .	1	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	3
<i>Michigan.</i>									
16 years and under, . .	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	2	3
17 to 19 years, . . .	1	1	2	-	-	4	14	8	26
20 years and over, . .	-	-	1	-	-	1	11	5	17
Totals, . . .	1	1	4	-	-	6	25	15	46
<i>Oberlin.</i>									
16 years and under, . .	1	-	-	-	-	1	6	1	8
17 to 19 years, . . .	1	-	-	-	-	1	10	3	14
20 years and over, . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	5	17
Totals, . . .	2	-	-	-	-	2	28	9	39
<i>Smith.</i>									
16 years and under, . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2
17 to 19 years, . . .	2	2	1	-	-	5	12	6	23
20 years and over, . .	1	-	1	-	1	3	6	9	18
Totals, . . .	3	2	2	-	1	8	19	16	43
<i>Syracuse.</i>									
17 to 19 years, . . .	1	-	1	-	-	2	6	1	9
20 years and over, . .	1	1	-	1	-	3	4	1	8
Totals, . . .	2	1	1	1	-	5	10	2	17
<i>Vassar.</i>									
16 years and under, . .	7	3	11	1	3	25	45	14	84
17 to 19 years, . . .	7	10	14	1	1	33	129	47	209
20 years and over, . .	2	3	3	-	1	9	25	15	49
Not given, . . .	-	-	1	-	-	1	1	-	2
Totals, . . .	16	16	29	2	5	68	200	76	344
<i>Wellesley.</i>									
16 years and under, . .	-	1	-	-	-	1	5	-	6
17 to 19 years, . . .	6	2	7	-	-	15	30	4	49
20 years and over, . .	-	3	1	-	1	5	7	4	16
Totals, . . .	6	6	8	-	1	21	42	8	71
<i>Wesleyan.</i>									
17 to 19 years, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	3
20 years and over, . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	3
Totals, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	6
<i>Wisconsin.</i>									
16 years and under, . .	2	-	-	-	-	2	8	2	12
17 to 19 years, . . .	1	-	-	1	-	2	22	5	29
20 years and over, . .	-	-	1	-	-	1	6	3	10
Totals, . . .	3	-	1	1	-	5	36	10	51
ALL COLLEGES.									
16 years and under, . .	13	5	14	1	3	36	70	22	128
17 to 19 years, . . .	21	15	32	2	1	71	258	81	410
20 years and over, . .	8	8	8	1	4	29	87	46	162
Not given, . . .	-	-	1	-	1	2	3	-	5
Totals, . . .	42	28	55	4	9	138	418	149	705

COLLEGE HEALTH STATISTICS.

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College Study and College Worry as Compared with Health during College Life.

COLLEGES AND HEALTH.	COLLEGE STUDY.				AGGREGATES.	COLLEGE WORRY.			
	But little.	Moderate.	Moderate to severe.	Severe.		Studies.	Personal affairs.	Both studies and affairs.	Neither studies nor affairs.
<i>Boston.</i>									
Excellent, . . .	-	13	-	3	16	5	1	-	10
Good, . . .	-	5	-	2	7	2	1	2	2
Fair, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Indifferent, . .	-	1	-	2	3	1	1	1	-
Poor, . . .	-	2	-	1	3	-	2	-	1
Totals, . . .	-	21	-	8	29	8	5	3	13
<i>Cornell.</i>									
Excellent, . . .	-	10	1	5	16	3	3	1	9
Good, . . .	-	9	1	2	12	-	5	2	5
Fair, . . .	-	2	-	2	4	-	1	2	1
Indifferent, . .	-	1	1	-	2	1	-	1	-
Poor, . . .	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	2	-
Totals, . . .	-	22	3	11	36	4	9	8	15
<i>Kansas.</i>									
Excellent, . . .	-	1	-	1	2	-	-	-	2
Good, . . .	-	5	1	6	12	7	-	2	3
Fair, . . .	-	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	-
Indifferent, . .	-	1	-	4	5	1	1	3	-
Poor, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Totals, . . .	-	8	1	11	20	9	1	5	5
<i>Mass. I. T.</i>									
Excellent, . . .	-	1	-	-	1	-	1	-	-
Good, . . .	-	1	-	1	2	-	-	1	1
Fair, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Indifferent, . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Poor, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Totals, . . .	-	2	-	1	3	-	1	1	1
<i>Michigan.</i>									
Excellent, . . .	-	11	-	9	20	3	1	5	11
Good, . . .	-	8	2	7	17	1	4	9	6
Fair, . . .	-	2	-	-	2	1	-	-	1
Indifferent, . .	-	3	-	2	5	1	1	2	1
Poor, . . .	-	2	-	-	2	1	-	1	-
Totals, . . .	-	26	2	18	46	7	6	14	19
<i>Oberlin.</i>									
Excellent, . . .	-	8	1	6	15	1	1	3	10
Good, . . .	-	10	1	8	19	5	2	1	11
Fair, . . .	-	3	1	-	4	-	1	-	3
Indifferent, . .	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Poor, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Totals, . . .	-	22	3	14	39	6	4	4	25
<i>Smith.</i>									
Excellent, . . .	-	11	1	1	13	2	1	2	8
Good, . . .	-	10	4	5	19	3	6	4	6
Fair, . . .	-	1	-	2	3	-	2	1	-
Indifferent, . .	-	6	-	1	7	-	3	2	2
Poor, . . .	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	1
Totals, . . .	-	28	5	10	43	5	12	9	17
<i>Syracuse.</i>									
Excellent, . . .	-	3	-	2	5	1	1	3	-
Good, . . .	-	5	-	1	6	3	-	-	3
Fair, . . .	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	-
Indifferent, . .	-	3	-	-	3	1	-	1	1
Poor, . . .	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	1	1
Totals, . . .	-	11	-	6	17	6	1	5	5

College Study and College Worry as Compared with Health during College Life — Concluded.

COLLEGES AND HEALTH.	COLLEGE STUDY.				AGGREGATES.	COLLEGE WORRY.			
	But little.	Moderate.	Moderate to severe.	Severe.		Studies.	Personal affairs.	Both studies and affairs.	Neither studies nor affairs.
<i>Vassar.</i>									
Excellent, . . .	2	86	9	22	119	34	8	9	68
Good, . . .	-	78	20	32	130	33	15	21	61
Fair, . . .	1	13	7	9	20	7	4	6	13
Indifferent, . .	1	30	7	16	54	16	9	16	13
Poor, . . .	-	4	2	5	11	7	-	3	1
Totals, . . .	4	21	45	84	344	97	36	55	156
<i>Wellesley.</i>									
Excellent, . . .	-	22	-	2	24	9	1	2	12
Good, . . .	-	12	-	14	26	10	2	4	10
Fair, . . .	-	4	2	3	9	1	2	2	4
Indifferent, . .	-	5	1	3	9	1	1	5	2
Poor, . . .	-	2	-	1	3	-	3	-	-
Totals, . . .	-	45	3	23	71	21	9	13	28
<i>Wesleyan.</i>									
Excellent, . . .	-	1	-	2	3	-	-	1	2
Good, . . .	-	2	-	1	3	-	1	1	1
Fair, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Indifferent, . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Poor, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Totals, . . .	-	3	-	3	6	-	1	2	3
<i>Wisconsin.</i>									
Excellent, . . .	-	17	1	3	21	2	1	1	17
Good, . . .	-	15	1	4	20	4	2	7	7
Fair, . . .	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Indifferent, . .	-	6	-	3	9	3	1	4	1
Poor, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Totals, . . .	-	39	2	10	51	9	4	12	26
ALL COLLEGES.									
Excellent, . . .	2	184	13	56	255	60	19	27	149
Good, . . .	-	160	30	83	273	63	38	51	116
Fair, . . .	1	27	10	17	55	11	10	11	23
Indifferent, . .	1	57	9	31	98	25	17	35	21
Poor, . . .	-	10	2	12	24	8	5	7	4
Totals, . . .	4	438	64	199	705	172	89	131	313

Present Health of Graduates who entered Society a good deal during College Life.

COLLEGES.	Excellent.	Good.	Fair.	Indifferent	Poor.	Aggregates.
Boston,	2	1	-	1	-	4
Cornell,	2	-	-	-	-	2
Kansas,	3	-	-	-	-	3
Michigan,	1	-	-	2	1	4
Oberlin,	1	-	-	-	-	1
Smith,	-	-	1	-	-	1
Syracuse,	-	1	-	-	-	1
Vassar,	5	3	-	2	1	11
Wisconsin,	-	-	-	1	-	1
Totals,	14	5	1	6	2	28

In the third and last series of comparison tables, we show the condition of those graduates who studied severely while at college, and compare first the health at time of entering college and health during college life with their health at the present time; give second the number reporting disorders, also, as compared with present health; then show the number of disorders reported by them; give the disorders by name, and, finally, show the time and cause for each disorder. The five tables follow.

Health at Time of Entering and During College Life of Graduates who Studied Severely at College, as Compared with Present Health.

COLLEGES AND PRESENT HEALTH.	HEALTH AT TIME OF ENTERING COLLEGE.					AGGREGATES.	HEALTH DURING COLLEGE LIFE.				
	Excellent.	Good.	Fair.	Indifferent.	Poor.		Excellent.	Good.	Fair.	Indifferent.	Poor.
<i>Boston.</i>											
Excellent, . . .	2	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-
Good, . . .	1	-	-	1	-	2	-	2	-	-	-
Fair, . . .	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-
Indifferent, . . .	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
Poor, . . .	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	1
Totals, . . .	5	2	-	1	-	8	3	2	-	2	1
<i>Cornell.</i>											
Excellent, . . .	2	1	-	-	-	3	2	1	-	-	-
Good, . . .	4	2	-	-	-	6	3	2	1	-	-
Fair, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Indifferent, . . .	-	-	1	1	-	2	1	-	1	-	-
Poor, . . .	1	1	-	1	-	3	-	-	-	1	2
Totals, . . .	7	4	1	2	-	14	6	3	2	1	2
<i>Kansas.</i>											
Excellent, . . .	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	1	-	1	-
Good, . . .	1	4	1	1	-	7	-	6	-	1	-
Fair, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Indifferent, . . .	-	2	-	1	-	3	-	1	-	2	-
Poor, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Totals, . . .	1	6	1	4	-	12	-	8	-	4	-
<i>Mass. I. T.</i>											
Excellent, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Good, . . .	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
Fair, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Indifferent, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Poor, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Totals, . . .	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
<i>Michigan.</i>											
Excellent, . . .	8	-	-	2	1	11	9	2	-	-	-
Good, . . .	-	3	1	-	1	5	-	5	-	-	-
Fair, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Indifferent, . . .	-	2	-	-	1	3	-	1	-	2	-
Poor, . . .	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
Totals, . . .	8	5	1	3	3	20	9	9	-	2	-

Health at Time of Entering and During College Life of Graduates who Studied Severely at College, as Compared with Present Health — Con.

COLLEGES AND PRESENT HEALTH.	HEALTH AT TIME OF ENTERING COLLEGE.					AGGREGATES.	HEALTH DURING COLLEGE LIFE.				
	Excellent.	Good.	Fair.	Indifferent.	Poor.		Excellent.	Good.	Fair.	Indifferent.	Poor.
<i>Oberlin.</i>											
Excellent, . . .	3	5	-	-	-	8	6	2	-	-	-
Good, . . .	2	3	-	1	1	7	1	5	1	-	-
Fair, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Indifferent, . . .	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-
Poor, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Totals, . . .	5	10	-	1	1	17	7	9	1	-	-
<i>Smith.</i>											
Excellent, . . .	1	3	-	1	-	5	1	3	1	-	-
Good, . . .	2	2	-	2	-	6	-	5	1	-	-
Fair, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Indifferent, . . .	-	-	-	3	-	3	-	1	-	1	1
Poor, . . .	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
Totals, . . .	3	6	-	6	-	15	1	10	2	1	1
<i>Syracuse.</i>											
Excellent, . . .	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
Good, . . .	1	-	-	-	1	2	1	1	-	-	-
Fair, . . .	-	1	1	-	-	2	-	-	1	-	1
Indifferent, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Poor, . . .	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1
Totals, . . .	1	2	1	-	2	6	2	1	1	-	2
<i>Vassar.</i>											
Excellent, . . .	22	9	-	5	2	38	23	12	1	-	2
Good, . . .	10	26	-	14	4	54	6	32	6	8	2
Fair, . . .	5	5	2	4	4	20	2	5	3	8	2
Indifferent, . . .	3	5	-	2	-	8	-	2	3	3	-
Poor, . . .	2	5	-	1	1	9	-	2	3	4	-
Totals, . . .	40	50	2	26	11	129	31	53	16	23	6
<i>Wellesley.</i>											
Excellent, . . .	2	3	-	2	-	7	2	2	2	1	-
Good, . . .	3	7	-	-	-	10	-	10	-	-	-
Fair, . . .	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-
Indifferent, . . .	1	3	-	1	2	7	-	2	2	3	-
Poor, . . .	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Totals, . . .	7	14	-	3	2	26	2	14	5	4	1
<i>Wesleyan.</i>											
Excellent, . . .	2	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-
Good, . . .	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
Fair, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Indifferent, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Poor, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Totals, . . .	2	1	-	-	-	3	2	1	-	-	-
<i>Wisconsin.</i>											
Excellent, . . .	1	1	1	-	-	3	2	1	-	-	-
Good, . . .	1	3	1	1	-	6	2	3	-	1	-
Fair, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Indifferent, . . .	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	2	-
Poor, . . .	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
Totals, . . .	2	5	2	3	-	12	4	5	-	3	-
ALL COLLEGES.											
Excellent, . . .	43	23	1	12	3	82	50	24	4	2	2
Good, . . .	26	51	3	20	7	107	13	73	9	10	2
Fair, . . .	6	7	3	4	4	24	2	5	5	9	3
Indifferent, . . .	3	14	1	10	3	31	2	9	6	13	1
Poor, . . .	4	10	-	3	2	19	-	5	3	6	5
Totals, . . .	82	105	8	49	19	263	67	116	27	40	13

*Number of Graduates who Studied Severely at College reporting Disorders,
as Compared with Present Health.*

CLASSIFICATION.	PRESENT HEALTH.					AGGREGATES.
	Excellent.	Good.	Fair.	Indifferent.	Poor.	
<i>Boston.</i>						
Disorders,	1	2	1	1	2	7
No disorders,	1	-	-	-	-	1
Totals,	2	2	1	1	2	8
<i>Cornell.</i>						
Disorders,	1	3	-	2	3	9
No disorders,	2	3	-	-	-	5
Totals,	3	6	-	2	3	14
<i>Kansas</i>						
Disorders,	2	3	-	3	-	8
No disorders,	-	4	-	-	-	4
Totals,	2	7	-	3	-	12
<i>Mass. I. T.</i>						
Disorders,	-	1	-	-	-	1
No disorders,	-	-	-	-	-	-
Totals,	-	1	-	-	-	1
<i>Michigan.</i>						
Disorders,	9	4	-	2	1	16
No disorders,	2	1	-	1	-	4
Totals,	11	5	-	3	1	20
<i>Oberlin.</i>						
Disorders,	3	6	-	2	-	11
No disorders,	5	1	-	-	-	6
Totals,	8	7	-	2	-	17
<i>Smith.</i>						
Disorders,	4	5	-	2	1	12
No disorders,	1	1	-	1	-	3
Totals,	5	6	-	3	1	15
<i>Syracuse.</i>						
Disorders,	1	1	2	-	1	5
No disorders,	-	1	-	-	-	1
Totals,	1	2	2	-	1	6
<i>Vassar.</i>						
Disorders,	20	35	19	7	8	89
No disorders,	18	19	1	1	1	40
Totals,	38	54	20	8	9	129
<i>Wellesley.</i>						
Disorders,	4	5	1	6	1	17
No disorders,	3	5	-	1	-	9
Totals,	7	10	1	7	1	26
<i>Wesleyan.</i>						
Disorders,	-	-	-	-	-	-
No disorders,	2	1	-	-	-	3
Totals,	2	1	-	-	-	3
<i>Wisconsin.</i>						
Disorders,	1	2	-	2	1	6
No disorders,	2	4	-	-	-	6
Totals,	3	6	-	2	1	12
ALL COLLEGES.						
Disorders,	46	67	23	27	18	181
No disorders,	36	40	1	4	1	82
Totals,	82	107	24	31	19	263

STATISTICS OF LABOR.

Number of Disorders reported by Graduates who Studied Severely at College.

NUMBER OF DISORDERS.	Boston.	Cornell.	Kansas.	Mass. I. T.	Michigan.	Oberlin.	Smith.	Syracuse.	Vassar.	Wellesley.	Wesleyan.	Wisconsin.	ALL COLLEGES.
One disorder, . . .	1	3	5	1	7	5	4	3	23	6	-	-	63
Two disorders, . . .	4	3	3	-	4	3	4	1	23	6	-	1	58
Three disorders, . . .	1	1	-	-	3	3	1	-	18	5	-	1	33
Four disorders, . . .	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	11	-	-	2	16
Five disorders, . . .	-	1	-	-	1	-	1	1	3	-	-	1	8
Six disorders, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Eight disorders, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Nine disorders, . . .	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Totals, . . .	7	9	8	1	16	11	12	5	89	17	-	6	181

Disorders reported by Graduates who Studied Severely at College.

DISORDERS.	Boston.	Cornell.	Kansas.	Mass. I. T.	Michigan.	Oberlin.	Smith.	Syracuse.	Vassar.	Wellesley.	Wesleyan.	Wisconsin.	ALL COLLEGES.
Heart only,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Heart and other disorders,	-	1	-	-	2	-	1	-	7	2	-	-	13
Totals,	-	1	-	-	2	-	1	-	7	2	-	-	13
Brain only,	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Brain and other disorders,	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	5	2	-	1	11
Totals,	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	1	5	2	-	1	12
Lungs only,	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	3	-	-	-	5
Lungs and other disorders,	-	1	1	-	2	2	2	11	7	-	-	2	23
Totals,	-	1	1	-	3	2	2	14	7	-	-	2	33
Stomach only,	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	4
Stomach and other disorders,	3	3	1	-	2	2	5	1	15	4	-	4	43
Totals,	3	3	1	-	2	3	6	2	19	4	-	4	47
Liver only,	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	4
Liver and other disorders,	-	2	1	-	1	3	3	1	8	1	-	1	21
Totals,	-	2	3	-	2	3	3	1	9	1	-	1	25
Bowels only,	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	4
Bowels and other disorders,	1	2	-	-	4	1	1	-	11	4	-	1	25
Totals,	1	2	1	1	4	1	1	-	11	6	-	1	29
Generative organs only,	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	6	2	-	-	10
Generative organs and other disorders,	1	5	-	-	4	2	2	1	23	1	-	2	41
Totals,	1	5	-	-	4	3	3	1	29	3	-	2	51
Urinary organs only,	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Urinary organs and other disorders,	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	-	5	-	-	-	8
Totals,	-	1	-	-	-	1	2	-	5	-	-	-	9
Osseous system only,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Osseous system and other disorders,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	-	-	-	4
Totals,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	-	-	4
Nervous system only,	1	3	1	-	2	-	2	-	7	-	-	-	16
Nervous system and other disorders,	4	4	2	-	4	-	5	2	27	3	-	2	53
Totals,	5	7	3	-	6	-	7	2	34	3	-	2	69

Disorders reported by Graduates who Studied Severely at College — Con.

DISORDERS.	Boston.	Cornell.	Kansas.	Mass. I. T.	Michigan.	Oberlin.	Smith.	Syracuse.	Vassar.	Wellesley.	Wesleyan.	Wisconsin.	ALL COLLEGES.
Muscular system only,	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	1	-	-	-	1	8
Muscular system and other disorders, ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-
Totals,	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	1	3	-	-	1	9
Neuralgia only,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Neuralgia and other disorders, . . .	3	2	-	-	1	3	3	-	16	1	-	2	31
Totals,	3	2	-	-	1	3	3	-	16	1	-	2	31
Rheumatism only,	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	2
Rheumatism and other disorders, . .	2	1	-	-	1	1	-	1	14	-	-	1	21
Totals,	2	1	-	-	1	2	-	1	14	1	-	1	23
Catarrh only,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Catarrh and other disorders, . . .	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	3
Totals,	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	4
Constitutional weakness only,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Constitutional weakness and other disorders,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	4
Totals,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	5
Developmental only,	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2
Developmental and other disorders, . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Totals,	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	3
Eyes only,	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2
Eyes and other disorders,	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	3
Totals,	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	5
Fevers only,	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	4	1	-	-	7
Fevers and other disorders,	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	-	-	8
Totals,	-	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	11	1	-	-	15
General debility only,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
General debility and other disorders, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Totals,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Malaria only,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Malaria and other disorders,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2
Totals,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2
Measles only,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Measles and other disorders,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	2	5
Totals,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	2	5
Mumps only,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mumps and other disorders,	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2
Totals,	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2
Scrofula only,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scrofula and other disorders,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Totals,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Throat only,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2
Throat and other disorders,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	5
Totals,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	-	-	7

Time and Causes of Disorders reported by Graduates

DISORDERS.	TIME OF DISORDER.							AGGREGATES.
	Before College.	Before and at College.	At College.	At and after College.	After College.	Before, at, and after College.	Not given.	
Heart,	1	1	-	-	-	5	6	13
Brain,	-	-	-	2	1	1	8	12
Lungs,	8	-	-	-	2	2	21	33
Stomach,	9	-	3	1	1	4	29	47
Liver,	1	-	-	1	1	3	19	25
Bowels,	4	-	-	1	2	6	16	29
Generative organs,	1	2	2	5	10	2	29	51
Urinary organs,	-	-	-	-	1	2	6	9
Osseous system,	1	-	-	-	-	1	2	4
Nervous system,	4	3	4	7	6	5	40	69
Muscular system,	1	-	-	1	-	2	5	9
Neuralgia,	1	-	1	2	1	2	24	31
Rheumatism,	3	1	-	1	2	2	14	23
Catarrh,	1	-	-	-	-	1	2	4
Constitutional weakness,	-	-	-	-	1	-	4	5
Developmental,	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Eyes,	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	5
Fever,	8	-	2	1	-	-	4	15
General debility,	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Malaria,	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
Measles,	1	-	-	-	1	-	3	5
Mumps,	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	2
Scrofula,	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Throat,	-	1	-	1	-	2	3	7
Totals,	49	8	12	23	29	40	244	405

REVIEW OF THE TABLES.

The tables which we have presented give the facts in detail for each college, and for all colleges, as reported by the 705 graduates who made returns to the committee on health statistics. As has been stated, the tables plainly indicate results and need but little explanation. In the review of the tables, which follows, we shall consider results for all colleges only, without regard to the individual college, the facts as applied to the whole number of graduates affording the fairest basis of comparison, and being, moreover, amply sufficient for our purposes, and all that the space allotted to this Part will warrant. It should be stated, however, that the averages presented for Oberlin college, as regards conditions since graduation and present age, are greatly in excess of the averages for the same points for the other colleges. This excess is due to the greater number of years that Oberlin college has been open to women.

Under conditions of childhood, from the table showing

who Studied Severely during College Life.

CAUSES OF DISORDER.

Constitutional weakness.	Bad sanitary.*	Intellectual overwork.	Emotional strain.	Physical accident.	Constitutional weakness and bad sanitary.*	Constitutional weakness and intellectual overwork.	Intellectual overwork and emotional strain.	Intellectual overwork and physical accident.	Emotional strain and physical accident.	Constitutional weakness, bad sanitary,* and emotional strain.	Constitutional weakness, intellectual overwork, and emotional strain.	Bad sanitary,* emotional strain, and physical accident.	Bad sanitary,* intellectual overwork, emotional strain, and physical accident.	Not given.
4	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	5
2	-	2	2	-	-	-	3	1	-	-	-	1	-	1
10	3	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	16
13	4	6	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	1	3	-	1	16
9	6	1	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	1	1	6
11	2	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	13
6	1	2	4	8	2	1	4	2	1	-	2	4	-	15
3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
-	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
8	2	13	5	1	-	3	10	1	-	1	3	2	1	19
1	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	4
5	6	3	2	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	11
4	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	14
2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2
-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
-	1	1	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
1	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11
-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
2	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
82	34	34	15	12	7	8	21	6	5	4	10	10	3	154

* "Bad sanitary" means "bad sanitary conditions," and is thus abbreviated for want of space.

parent nativity, it appears that, of the 705 graduates considered, 587, or 83.26 per cent, are the children of native American parents; 69, or 9.79 per cent, are of purely foreign parentage; 25, or 3.54 per cent, had a foreign father and native mother, while 20, or 2.84 per cent, had a foreign mother and native father. Four graduates, or 0.57 per cent, do not indicate their parent nativity.

So far as the facts distinguishing the purely city-bred girls from those whose childhood was spent in the country are concerned, but 5, or 0.71 per cent of the whole number, failed to give the information. Of the 700 making returns, we find that 201, or 28.51 per cent of the whole number, spent their life in the city between the ages of three and eight years; 465, or 65.96 per cent, spent their life in the country, and 34, or 4.82 per cent, divided their time, for the same period, between both city and country. Between the ages of eight and fourteen years, also, a similar condition of life, so far as the city or country is concerned, is apparent. In other words, 215, or

30.50 per cent, were living in the city; 452, or 64.11 per cent, were in the country, and 33, or 4.68 per cent, lived in both city and country. Notwithstanding the closeness of results indicated for the two periods of childhood named, it is found that in considering the facts as regards their entire childhood, or from three to fourteen years of age, that but 165, or 23.40 per cent, spent their whole time during childhood in the city alone; that 411, or 58.30 per cent, lived only in the country, while 124, or 17.59 per cent, were at some period of their childhood in both city and country.

Although 161 do not give the number of hours of out-door exercise taken daily between the ages of eight and fourteen years, it is evident that a very large proportion of the whole number did not lack for proper exercise at this period of their lives. The failure to answer on the part of so large a number is due undoubtedly to uncertainty as to the exact number of hours; other than this there can be no cause for the omission. For the 544 graduates who do report out-door exercise between the ages mentioned, the time varied from one to ten hours daily, the average number for each being 4.01 hours.

From the tables, under conditions of childhood, giving the age at beginning study, age at entering college, age at graduating from college, and present age, and the table, under individual health, giving the age at beginning of menstrual period, we have compiled the following table of

Averages.

COLLEGES.	AVERAGE AGE.				
	At beginning study.	At beginning of menstrual period.	At entering College.	At graduating from College.	At present time.
Boston,	5.25	13.89	19.61	23.36	26.72
Cornell,	5.31	13.94	19.43	23.09	26.66
Kansas,	5.25	13.65	16.32	21.75	26.35
Mass. I. T.,	6.00	13.67	21.00	24.00	25.67
Michigan,	5.38	13.49	19.26	23.22	29.00
Oberlin,	4.95	13.58	19.69	24.10	41.74
Smith,	5.64	13.48	19.19	22.69	25.02
Syracuse,	5.69	13.76	19.65	23.47	28.24
Vassar,	5.91	13.61	17.81	21.96	28.95
Wellesley,	5.51	13.56	18.34	22.24	24.90
Wesleyan,	4.50	13.60	20.00	24.00	29.00
Wisconsin,	5.49	13.57	17.98	21.69	27.24
ALL COLLEGES,	5.64	13.62	18.35	22.39	28.58

By an analysis of this table of averages, we find that, for all colleges, the average age at beginning study was 5.64 years; the average age at beginning of menstrual period, 13.62 years; the average age at entering college, 18.35 years; the average age at graduating from college, 22.39 years; and the average age at the present time, 28.58 years. By present time, we mean July, 1883, the time at which the majority of the schedules were filled out and returned. The averages presented for all colleges represent very nearly the facts as regards the individual college, except in the case of present age, which is slightly in excess of the averages reported for eight out of the twelve colleges. This excess is due to the fact that the average present age reported for the graduates of Oberlin college, or 41.74 years, is very much higher than the average age reported for any other college. Without Oberlin college, the average present age of the graduates of the other eleven colleges is 27.81 years. Of the 39 graduates of Oberlin college, 15 report their present age as being from 45 to 76 years, whereas the ages reported by the graduates of any one of the other colleges do not exceed 44 years.

From the recapitulation of the table showing the age at beginning study, we learn that 289 began study at home, 400 began study in a school, and 16 returned no answer. From this table, also, we find that of the 705 graduates 148 attended boarding school before entering college.

Turning to the table showing college conditions, we find for college study that 4, or 0.57 per cent, studied but little while at college; 438, or 62.13 per cent, studied moderately; 64, or 9.08 per cent, between moderately and severely, and 199, or 28.22 per cent, severely.

For college worry, the facts are as follows: — 172, or 24.40 per cent, worried over their studies; 89, or 12.62 per cent, over personal affairs; 131, or 18.58 per cent, worried over both studies and affairs, while 313, or 44.40 per cent, worried over neither studies nor affairs.

In the way of college exercise, walking seemed to be the most prevalent, 601 doing a certain amount daily alone or in conjunction with other exercise, such as riding, rowing, dancing, gymnastics, etc.; the number reporting riding as a principal exercise was 42; the number reporting gymnastics, 266,

and for housework, 39. The average amount of exercise daily is indicated in distance, for those who walked, as being 2.5 miles, and for other exercise 1.2 hours.

As regards college habits, 637, or 90.35 per cent, had regular hours for eating, and 578, or 81.99 per cent, regular hours for sleeping; 68, or 9.65 per cent, and 127, or 18.01 per cent, respectively, had no regular hours for eating or sleeping.

During the menstrual period, 239, or 33.90 per cent, abstained from physical exercise while at college; 2, or 0.28 per cent, from mental exercise only; and 73, or 10.36 per cent, from both physical and mental exercise. More than one-half of the graduates, or 391, which is 55.46 per cent of the whole number, did not answer this inquiry, probably indicating no particular cessation in exercise, physical or mental.

Comparatively few entered society during college life, the figures indicating this point showing that 338, or 47.94 per cent, did not enter society at all; 322, or 45.68 per cent, but little, and 28, or 3.97 per cent, a good deal. The facts as regards 17, or 2.41 per cent, are not given.

The larger part of the college graduates had room-mates while at college, 581 reporting a room-mate, and 124 roomed alone.

After the completion of the college course, we find the graduates occupied in various ways. Of those who have entered upon household duties, 24 did housework only, and 270 in connection with some other occupation; 37 were engaged in professional work only, and 112 in professional and other occupation; 130 took up teaching as their sole occupation, while 224 were engaged in teaching in conjunction with other occupations. In the same way, it is seen that 249 were occupied with work of an intellectual nature, 107 with study, 105 philanthropy, and 210 with social duties, all of which occupations were usually carried forward in connection with other occupation or attention to other cares and duties.

The average duration of each occupation was as follows:—household, 5.2 years; professional, 3.8 years; teaching, 3.6 years; intellectual, 4.1 years; study, 2.9 years; philanthropy, 4.1 years; and social, 4.8 years. The average for all occupations was 4 0 years.

Of the 705 graduates, 509, or 72.2 per cent, are single at the present time, and 196, or 27.8 per cent, are married. These

196 have been married, on the average, 6.7 years; 130 have had children, and 66 have had no children. Of the whole number of children, or 263, 232 are living, and 31 have died; of the children living, 208 are in good health, 15 in poor, and for 9 the health is not given. The average present age of children living is 6.0 years.

The averages presented for Oberlin college, showing the average number of years married and the average present age of children living are, as previously referred to, greatly in excess of the averages stated for the other colleges.

Of the whole number of graduates from or concerning whom returns were received, but 8 were reported as being dead.

The physical condition of each graduate has been shown to be either "excellent," "good," "fair," "indifferent," or "poor," for the following five age periods:—from 3 to 8 years of age; from 8 to 14 years of age; at time of entering college; during college life, and since graduation. In the summary table, which we now present, we shall show the number and percentage, for each of the five age periods named, of those whose health has been excellent or good; the number and percentage of those whose health has been fair, and the number and percentage of those whose health has been indifferent or poor. In the analysis of the comparison tables, so far as health is concerned, this condensation of the state of health will be used, as best representing the extremes, or good and poor health, and the intermediate state, or fair health. The summary table of physical condition, for all colleges only, follows.

Physical Condition.

SUMMARY.

AGE PERIODS.	EXCELLENT OR GOOD.		FAIR.		INDIFFERENT OR POOR.		AGGREGATES.	
	Num-ber.	Per cent.	Num-ber.	Per cent.	Num-ber.	Per cent.	Num-ber.	Per cent.
From 3 to 8 years of age,	541	76.74	13	1.84	151	21.42	705	100.00
From 8 to 14 years of age,	517	73.33	21	2.98	167	23.69		
At entering college, . .	551	78.16	14	1.98	140	19.86		
During college life, . .	528	74.89	55	7.80	122	17.31		
Since graduation, . .	549	77.87	36	5.11	120	17.02		

From the foregoing summary of physical condition, it will be seen that the results for the specified state of health, for each of the periods considered, vary but slightly. For instance, for those who have been in excellent or good health, we find

that 541, or 76.74 per cent of the whole number, were in excellent or good health between the ages of 3 and 8 years; 517, or 73.33 per cent, between 8 and 14 years of age; 551, or 78.16 per cent, at entering college; 528, or 74.87 per cent, during college life, and 549, or 77.87 per cent, since graduation. If we consider these percentages as indicating for certain of the periods a falling off from the standard of excellent or good, and also subsequent recovery wholly or in part, we find that 3.41 per cent less report their state of health to be unchanged in the second period as compared with the first; this loss of health was more than recovered in the next period, however, 4.83 per cent more reporting excellent or good health than for the preceding period; for the fourth period, or during college life, another decline is noted, 3.27 per cent less reporting excellent or good health; this decline was practically overcome in the fifth period, or since graduation, by an increase in excellent or good health of 2.98 per cent. The general average percentage showing excellent or good health for all periods is 76.20 per cent. In the same way, the fluctuation in the percentages showing fair health and indifferent or poor health can be easily traced. For the period marking health during college life it will be seen that the decline of 3.27 per cent from excellent or good health is comprehended in the increase of number reporting fair health for the same period; the percentage of increase for fair health for this period as compared with that preceding is 5.82 per cent, the excess of this percentage of increase over the percentage of loss reported for excellent or good health being accounted for by an increase of health during college life among those who at the time of entering college were in indifferent or poor health. In other words, during college life, 3.27 per cent declined from excellent or good to fair, and 2.55 per cent advanced from indifferent or poor to fair health. It should be noticed, also, that although 21.42 per cent and 23.69 per cent, respectively, were in indifferent or poor health for the first two periods named, but 17.31 per cent and 17.02 per cent, respectively, reported a similar state of health during college life and since graduation showing a steady advance so far as indifferent or poor health is concerned.

From the table showing nervousness, it appears that 28 were naturally nervous before entering college, 74 are nervous at the

present time, 231 were naturally nervous before entering college and are also nervous at the present time, that is, have always been nervous, while 372 are not naturally of a nervous disposition.

We have seen in the table of averages presented in the consideration of conditions of childhood that the average age at beginning of the menstrual period was 13.62 years. In the table showing the conditions attending the menstrual period, we have presented the results as reported at the time of development, during college life, and since graduation, and in the following table show the number of graduates, and percentages, for each college who have experienced no trouble at any time during the menstrual period.

Number reporting No Trouble during the Menstrual Period.

COLLEGES.	Whole Number of Graduates considered.	Number who have experienced no trouble.	Percentages.
Boston,	29	4	13.79
Cornell,	36	3	8.33
Kansas,	20	3	15.00
Mass. I. T.,	3	1	33.33
Michigan,	46	14	30.43
Oberlin,	39	11	28.21
Smith,	43	9	20.93
Syracuse,	17	5	29.41
Vassar,	344	82	23.84
Wellesley,	71	20	28.17
Wesleyan,	6	1	16.67
Wisconsin,	51	16	31.37
ALL COLLEGES,	705	169	23.97

From this table, it will be seen that, of the 705 graduates considered, 169, or 23.97 per cent, have experienced no trouble at any time during the menstrual period.

Considering the tables giving the facts as regards disorders, we find that 417 report disorders and 288 no disorders. Of the 417 graduates who report disorders as occurring at some time during their lives, we find that

174 report one disorder,	3 report six disorders,
131 report two disorders,	4 report seven disorders,
60 report three disorders,	1 report eight disorders,
26 report four disorders,	1 report nine disorders.
17 report five disorders,	

In the table showing the number reporting each disorder, we give not only the number reporting the particular disorder only but, also, the number who have had other disorders in addition to the disorder specified. From the totals for each disorder indicating the whole number who have had any particular disorder, we bring forward the following results : —

Twenty report disorders of the heart ; 30, of the brain ; 68, of the lungs ; 98, of the stomach ; 49, of the liver ; 64, of the bowels ; 112, of the generative organs ; 26, of the urinary organs ; 8, of the osseous system ; 137, of the nervous system ; 18, of the muscular system ; and 12, of the eyes ; 62 have been troubled with neuralgia ; 56, with rheumatism ; 1, with abscess ; 3, with some disorder of the blood ; 8, with catarrh ; 10, with constitutional weakness ; 8, with developmental diseases ; 30, with fevers ; 4, with general debility ; 10, with malaria ; 6, with measles ; 2, with mumps ; 1, with scrofula ; 1, with a skin disease ; 20, with throat ; and 1, with a tumor.

Of the 417 reporting disorders, 276 give the cause or causes of disorders and for 141 no cause is reported. One hundred and thirty-five consider constitutional weakness to have been the cause of disorder ; 81, bad sanitary conditions ; 81, intellectual overwork ; 73, emotional strain, and 47, physical accident.

In a large number of cases, more than one cause was stated for the disorders returned on the schedule, but owing to the failure, on the part of the graduate making the return, to carefully identify each disorder with its immediate cause, it has been impossible to present accurately the time and cause for each disorder. It has been attempted, therefore, only in the case of the final series of comparison tables showing the condition of graduates who studied severely while at college.

From the first series of comparison tables, which show conditions of childhood, hereditary tendency to disease, and health of parents, as compared with present health of graduates, it will be seen that of the 587 who reported both parents native, the present health of 459, or 78.19 per cent, is excellent or good ; 30, or 5.11 per cent, are in fair health, and 98, or 16.70 per cent, are in indifferent or poor health. Of the 45 who had either a foreign father or foreign mother, 34, or 75.56 per cent, are in excellent or good health : 2, or 4.44 per cent, are in fair

health, and 9, or 20 per cent, are in indifferent or poor health. Of the 69 who had both parents foreign, 53, or 76.81 per cent, are in excellent or good health; 3, or 4.35 per cent, are in fair health, and 13, or 18.84 per cent, are in indifferent or poor health.

For out-door exercise, between the ages of eight and fourteen years, 28 took under two hours of exercise daily. The present health of 20, or 71.43 per cent, is excellent or good; of 1, or 3.57 per cent, fair, and of 7, or 25.00 per cent, indifferent or poor. From two to six hours of exercise daily were taken, between the ages indicated, by 442 graduates. Three hundred and forty-three, or 77.60 per cent, are in excellent or good health at the present time; 24, or 5.43 per cent, in fair health, and 75, or 16.97 per cent, in indifferent or poor health. In the same way, we find for the 74 who took over six hours of exercise daily, that 59, or 79.73 per cent, have at present excellent or good health; 3, or 4.05 per cent, fair, and 12, or 16.22 per cent, indifferent or poor health.

In comparing the age at beginning study with present health, it seems that, of the whole number, or 361, who began study at five years or under, 273, or 75.62 per cent, are in excellent or good health; 23, or 6.37 per cent, fair, and 65, or 18.01 per cent, indifferent or poor. For those who were over five years when they began study, or 328, 262, or 79.88 per cent, are in excellent or good health; 13, or 3.96 per cent, are in fair health, and 53, or 16.16 per cent, are in indifferent or poor health.

Considering, also, the age at entering college as compared with present health, we find that for the 128 who entered college at 16 years or under, 97, or 75.78 per cent, have excellent or good health; 8, or 6.25 per cent, fair, and 23, or 17.97 per cent, indifferent or poor health. For those who entered college between 17 and 19 years of age, 410 in number, the present health of 327, or 79.76 per cent, is excellent or good; of 20, or 4.88 per cent, fair, and of 63, or 15.36 per cent, indifferent or poor. For those who entered college at 20 years of age or over, 121, or 74.69 per cent of the whole number, or 162, are in excellent or good health; 8, or 4.94 per cent, are in fair health, and 33, or 20.37 per cent, are in indifferent or poor health.

Turning to the table showing the time of entering college after beginning of menstrual period as compared with present health, we find that of the 4 who entered college one year before the beginning of the menstrual period 3 are in excellent or good health, and 1 in indifferent or poor health; and, also, that one who entered two years before is in fair health; that of the 9 who entered the same year, 7, or 77.78 per cent, are in excellent or good health, and one each, or 11.11 per cent for each state of health, in fair, and in indifferent or poor health; that 34 entered one year after, and of this number 26, or 76.47 per cent, have excellent or good, 1, or 2.94 per cent, fair, and 7, or 20.59 per cent, indifferent or poor health; that 72 entered two years after, and 54, or 75.00 per cent, have excellent or good, 3, or 4.17 per cent, fair, and 15, or 20.83 per cent, indifferent or poor health; that 327 entered from three to five years after, and 251, or 76.76 per cent, have excellent or good, 18, or 5.50 per cent, fair, and 58, or 17.74 per cent, indifferent or poor health; and, finally, that 214 entered later than five years after, and 170, or 79.44 per cent, have excellent or good, 11, or 5.14 per cent, fair, and 33, or 15.42 per cent, indifferent or poor health.

From the table showing health of parents as compared with present health of graduates, we find first that for 214, or 30.35 per cent, both parents are in good health; for 33, or 4.68 per cent, both parents are in poor health; for 70, or 9.93 per cent, both parents are dead; for 140, or 19.86 per cent, one parent is in good health and the other poor; for 193, or 27.38 per cent, one parent is in good health, and the other parent is dead; for 52, or 7.38 per cent, one parent is in poor health and the other is dead; and for 3, or 0.42 per cent, the health of parents is not given. Comparing health of parents with the present health of graduates, it is seen that of the 214 graduates who reported both parents as being in good health, 173, or 80.84 per cent, are in excellent or good health; 9, or 4.21 per cent, fair, and 32, or 14.95 per cent, indifferent or poor health. Of the 33 whose parents are both in poor health, 20, or 60.61 per cent, are in excellent or good health; 3, or 9.09 per cent, in fair, and 10, or 30.30 per cent, in indifferent or poor health. Of the 70 graduates whose parents are both dead, 53, or 75.72 per cent, are in excellent or good health; 5, or 7.14 per cent,

in fair, and 12, or 17.14 per cent, in indifferent or poor health. Of the 140 who returned the health of one parent as good and of the other as poor, 108, or 77.14 per cent, are in excellent or good health; 4, or 2.86 per cent, in fair, and 28, or 20.00 per cent, in indifferent or poor health. For those who report one parent as being dead and the health of the other as good, 193 in number, we find that 154, or 79.79 per cent, are in excellent or good health; 12, or 6.22 per cent, in fair, and 27, or 13.99 per cent, in indifferent or poor health. For the 52 who also report one parent as being dead but state the health of the other as poor, we find that 38, or 73.08 per cent, are in excellent or good health; 3, or 5.77 per cent, in fair, and 11, or 21.15 per cent, in indifferent or poor health.

From this analysis, it will be seen that, for the 214 graduates who reported good health for both parents, there is an increase in the present excellent or good health of 2.97 per cent over the average good health of all the graduates, and a corresponding decrease in number reporting fair and indifferent or poor health; on the other hand, there is a decline in health from excellent or good, for those who reported both parents as in poor health, of 17.26 per cent, and a proportionate increase in number reporting fair and indifferent or poor health.

Considering the results shown in the table indicating hereditary tendency to disease as compared with present health, we find in the first place that 18, or 2.55 per cent of the whole number of graduates, have inherited a tendency to disease from the father only; 34, or 4.82 per cent, from the mother only; 12, or 1.70 per cent, from both father and mother; 178, or 25.25 per cent, from either father or mother, the particular parent not being specified; while 463, or 65.68 per cent, have no hereditary tendency to disease. Considered as regards present health, we find that of those who inherit tendency from the father, 13, or 72.22 per cent, are in excellent or good health; 3, or 16.67 per cent, in fair, and 2, or 11.11 per cent, in indifferent or poor health. Of those who inherit tendency from the mother, 25, or 73.53 per cent, are in excellent or good health; 2, or 5.88 per cent, in fair, and 7, or 20.59 per cent, in indifferent or poor health. Of those who inherit tendency from both parents, 7, or 58.33 per cent, are in excellent or good health, and 5, or 41.67 per cent, in indifferent or poor health.

For those who did not specify the particular parent, we find that 131, or 73.60 per cent, are in excellent or good health ; 12, or 6.74 per cent, in fair, and 35, or 19.66 per cent, in indifferent or poor health. And, finally, for those who have no hereditary tendency to disease, we find that 373, or 80.56 per cent, are in excellent or good health ; 19, or 4.10 per cent, in fair, and 71, or 15.34 per cent, in indifferent or poor health.

From this analysis, it is seen that, for those who report a tendency to disease from the father, there has been a decline in excellent or good health of 5.65 per cent as compared with the average present good health for all graduates, an increase of 11.56 per cent in number of those in fair health, and a decline, also, of 5.91 per cent in number in indifferent or poor health. For those who report a tendency from the mother, and for those, also, who did not specify the particular parent, the same decline practically from excellent or good health may be noted, but with a marked increase in the number who are in indifferent or poor health, the number in fair health not greatly exceeding the average. For those who inherited tendency from both parents, however, a decline in excellent or good health of 19.54 per cent, and an increase in number in indifferent or poor health of 24.65 per cent is plainly evident. The percentage indicating present excellent or good health for those who have no hereditary tendency to disease shows an increase of health of 2.69 per cent, a decrease of 1.01 per cent in number reporting fair health, and a decrease of 1.68 per cent for indifferent or poor health.

In the second series of comparison tables, which relate to certain college conditions as compared with health during college life, etc., we have established the following facts. From the first table in which the age at entering college is compared with health during college life, we show first that of the whole number, 705, 138, or 19.58 per cent, report a deterioration in health, 418, or 59.29 per cent, have had no change, and 149, or 21.13 per cent, show an improvement in health, without regard to age at entering college. Of the 138 whose health deteriorated, 42 report a deterioration from excellent to good, or a slight change only ; 28 from excellent or good to fair ; 55 from excellent or good to indifferent or poor ; 4 from fair to indifferent or poor ; and 9 from indifferent to poor.

Compared second with the age at entering college, we find that of the 128 who entered at the age of 16 years and under, 36, or 28.12 per cent, report a deterioration in health, of which 13 was from excellent to good only; 70, or 54.69 per cent, no change, and 22, or 17.19 per cent, an improvement. Of the 410 who entered college between the ages of 17 and 19 years, 71, or 17.32 per cent, show deterioration, of which 21 was from excellent to good; 258, or 62.93 per cent, no change, and 81, or 19.75 per cent, an improvement. Of those who entered at twenty years of age and over, 162 in number, 29, or 17.90 per cent, report a deterioration, of which 8 was from excellent to good; 87, or 53.70 per cent, no change, and 46, or 28.40 per cent, an improvement.

At about the same time that the answers to inquiries concerning the female college graduates were being received, or in 1883, this Bureau made a very thorough investigation into the condition of the working girls of Boston, the results forming a part of the fifteenth annual report of the Bureau. If, for purposes of comparison, we consider the health reported by the 1,032 girls comprehended by the investigation, we find that 952, or 92.2 per cent, had good health at time of beginning work, and that 786, or 76.2 per cent, were in good health at the time of the investigation, or a loss of 16 per cent in number reporting good health at time of investigation as compared with the number who had good health at time of beginning work.

Comparing the number of graduates whose health deteriorated during college life with the deterioration in health during working time reported by the working girls of Boston, we find the following results: —

Of the 705 female college graduates, 138, or 19.58 per cent, show a deterioration in health during college life, and of the 1,032 working girls, 166, or 16.09 per cent, show a deterioration in health during working time, these figures indicating a greater loss of health of 3.49 per cent reported by the college graduates. For the 166 working girls, whose health deteriorated, 4 had quite good health at the time of the investigation, 128 were in fair health, and 34 in poor health. Of the 138 college graduates whose health deteriorated, however, 42 report a decline in health from excellent to good,

or a slight change only. If we consider that excellent or good health represents the same general condition of health, as more nearly corresponding to the highest state of health, or good health, reported by the working girls, we find that 96 female college graduates show an appreciable deterioration in health during college life, indicating a loss of health for 13.62 per cent of the whole number as compared with a similar loss of health for the working girls during working time of 16.09 per cent, or a greater loss of health of 2.47 per cent reported by the working girls of Boston.

In the second table in which we compare college study and college worry with health during college life, we find first for college study, that of the 528 who reported excellent or good health during college life, 2 studied but little, 344 moderately, 43 moderately to severely, and 139 severely; of the 55 who had fair health, 1 studied but little, 27 moderately, 10 moderately to severely, and 17 severely; of the 122 whose health was indifferent or poor, 1 studied but little, 67 moderately, 11 moderately to severely, and 43 severely. For college worry, we also find that 128, of the 528 whose health was excellent or good, worried over studies, 57 over personal affairs, 78 over both studies and affairs, and 265 over neither studies nor affairs; for those who reported fair health, 11 worried over studies, 10 personal affairs, 11 both, and 23 neither; for those in indifferent or poor health, 33 worried over studies, 22 personal affairs, 42 both, and 25 neither.

From the same table we find second for college study that of the whole number, or 4, who studied but little, 2, or 50.00 per cent, had excellent or good health during college life, and 1 each, or 25 per cent, fair, and indifferent or poor health; of the 438 who studied moderately, 344, or 78.54 per cent, had excellent or good health, 27, or 6.16 per cent, fair, and 67, or 15.30 per cent, indifferent or poor health; 43, or 67.19 per cent, of the 64 who studied moderately to severely, had excellent or good health, 10, or 15.62 per cent, fair, and 11, or 17.19 per cent, indifferent or poor health; and of the 199 who studied severely, 139, or 69.85 per cent, had excellent or good health, 17, or 8.54 per cent, fair, and 43, or 21.61 per cent, indifferent or poor health.

For college worry, we find second that of the 172 who worried over studies, 128, or 74.42 per cent, had excellent or good health, 11, or 6.39 per cent, fair, and 33, or 19.19 per cent, indifferent or poor health; of the 89 who worried over personal affairs, 57, or 64.04 per cent, had excellent or good health, 10, or 11.24 per cent, fair, and 22, or 24.72 per cent, indifferent or poor health; of the 131 who worried over both studies and personal affairs, 78, or 59.54 per cent, had excellent or good health, 11, or 8.40 per cent, fair, and 42, or 32.06 per cent, indifferent or poor health; and of 313 who worried over neither studies nor personal affairs, 265, or 84.66 per cent, had excellent or good health, 23, or 7.35 per cent, fair, and 25, or 7.99 per cent, indifferent or poor health.

Of the 28 who entered society a good deal during college life, 19 are in excellent or good health at the present time, 1 in fair health, and 8 in indifferent or poor health.

In the final series of comparison tables, we take the number who studied severely and moderately to severely, or 263 in number, and compare health at time of entering college and during college life with health at the present time; give the disorders reported by them, and finally show, so far as possible, the time and cause of each disorder.

From the first table it will be seen that 187, or 71.10 per cent, had excellent or good health at time of entering college, 8, or 3.04 per cent, fair, and 68, or 25.86 per cent, indifferent or poor health; that during college life, 183, or 69.58 per cent, had excellent or good health, 27, or 10.27 per cent, fair, and 53, or 20.15 per cent, indifferent or poor health; and that since graduation, 189, or 71.86 per cent, have had excellent or good health, 24, or 9.13 per cent, fair, and 50, or 19.01 per cent, indifferent or poor health.

Of the 263 who studied severely, 181 report disorders, and 82 no disorders. For the 181 reporting disorders, we find the present health of 113, or 62.43 per cent, to be excellent or good, 23, or 12.71 per cent, fair, and 45, or 24.86 per cent, indifferent or poor. For the 82 reporting no disorders, the present health of 76, or 92.68 per cent, is found to be excellent or good, 1, or 1.22 per cent, fair, and 5, or 6.10 per cent, indifferent or poor.

Of the 181 reporting disorders, 63 had one disorder; 58 two

disorders; 33 three disorders; 16 four disorders; 8 five disorders; and 1 each six, eight, and nine disorders.

Thirteen report disorders of the heart; 12, of the brain; 33, of the lungs; 47, of the stomach; 25, of the liver; 29, of the bowels, 51, of the generative organs; 9, of the urinary organs; 4, of the osseous system; 69, of the nervous system; 9, of the muscular system; 31, neuralgia; 23, rheumatism; 4, catarrh; 5, constitutional weakness; 3, developmental; 5, of eyes; 15, fevers; 1, general debility; 2, malaria; 5 measles; 2, mumps; 1, scrofula; and 7, throat.

The last table gives the time of each disorder, as occurring either before college, before and at college, at college, at and after college, after college, or before, at and after college. It also shows the cause, as either constitutional weakness, bad sanitary conditions, intellectual overwork, emotional strain, physical accident, or as due to a combination of two or more of these causes. For both time and cause, a large number are given as "not given," the result, as previously indicated, of imperfect classification or entire omission on the part of certain of the graduates making returns. The results shown by the table are sufficiently explicit and do not require special mention or particular analysis.

SUMMARY OF RESULTS.

Referring briefly to the results as shown by the tables, it appears:—

That the graduates are largely of American parentage; that the greater part of them spent their childhood in the country, and had a fair amount of out-door exercise daily.

That 57 per cent began study in a school, and 41 per cent at home, the remaining two per cent failing to answer; that the average age at which they began study was 5.64 years, at entering college 18.35 years, at graduating from college 22.39 years; and that the average present age is 28.58 years.

That during college life the majority studied but moderately; that 44 per cent did not worry over their studies or affairs; that they were generally regular as regards hours for eating and sleeping, took a proper amount of physical exercise daily, and, as regards nearly one-half of them, abstained from

exercise wholly or in part during the menstrual period ; that, as a rule, they entered society but little, and for the most part had college room-mates.

That since graduation all seem to have found congenial occupation, a great many as teachers, while eight only are occupied with social duties to the exclusion of other occupation.

That about one-fourth have married, and that of the whole number of children borne by them, the greater part are living and in good health.

That, for all the various periods of their lives, the health of over three-fourths of the graduates has been either excellent or good ; that during college life a slight falling off from excellent or good health is apparent, resulting in an increase in number reporting fair health, while, on the other hand, the number reporting indifferent or poor health is smaller than for any preceding period and but slightly in excess of the number reporting the same conditions of health for the succeeding period, or since graduation.

That over one-half of the graduates are not and have not been troubled with nervousness, and that nearly 25 per cent have had no trouble at any time during the menstrual period.

That about 60 per cent have had some disorder, the more common disorders reported relating to the stomach, liver, bowels, lungs, nervous system, generative organs, neuralgic and rheumatic affections, and to a certain extent to the heart and brain.

That the most prevalent cause of disorders is constitutional weakness, the other causes being bad sanitary conditions, intellectual overwork, emotional strain, and physical accident.

That the varying conditions of childhood, as shown in the comparison tables, have had no marked influence for good or evil upon the present health of graduates.

That the present health of graduates seems to have been affected according as their parents have enjoyed either good or poor health, the figures showing three per cent increase in health for those whose parents were both in good health, and a decline in health of over 17 per cent for those whose parents were both in poor health.

That so far as inherited tendency to disease is concerned, a decline in health has also taken place, as compared with the average good health of all the graduates, those inheriting ten-

dency to disease from either parent showing a decline in health of three to five per cent, those inheriting tendency to disease from both parents of nearly 20 per cent, while in the case of those who have no hereditary tendency to disease, there has been an increase of nearly three per cent in good health.

That during college life about 20 per cent show a deterioration in health, 60 per cent no change, and 20 per cent an improvement; that for those who entered college at 16 years of age or under, an increased deterioration in health of between 10 and 11 per cent as compared with those who entered at a later age is observed, and of over eight per cent as compared with the whole number whose health deteriorated.

That during college life there was nearly two and one-half per cent less deterioration in health as compared with the deterioration in health reported during working time by the working girls of Boston.

That those who studied moderately show an increase in health of over three per cent as compared with average good health during college life for all graduates, while those who studied severely or moderately to severely show a decline of from five to seven per cent as compared with average health during college life.

That, as compared with average good health during college life for all graduates, those who worried over studies alone show no perceptible change in health; those who worried over personal affairs, a decline in health of over 10 per cent; those who worried over both studies and affairs, a decline in health of 15 per cent, while those who worried over neither studies nor affairs show an increase in health of ten per cent.

That for those graduates who studied severely during college life, as compared with the average good health of all graduates, a decrease in health of seven per cent at time of entering college is shown; during college life a decrease in health of over five per cent, and since graduation of exactly six per cent; that if, on the other hand, the health of these graduates at time of entering, during college life, and since graduation are compared with each other, without regard to the health of all the graduates for the three periods, there was a decrease in health during college life of less than two per cent, an increase in health since graduation of three-fourths of

one per cent as compared with health at time of entering college, and of over two and one-fourth per cent as compared with health during college life ; and finally —

That although the average good health of these graduates who studied severely was considerably less than the average good health of all the graduates for the three periods considered, their health did not suffer material deterioration during college life and has more than recovered since graduation its normal state at time of entering college.

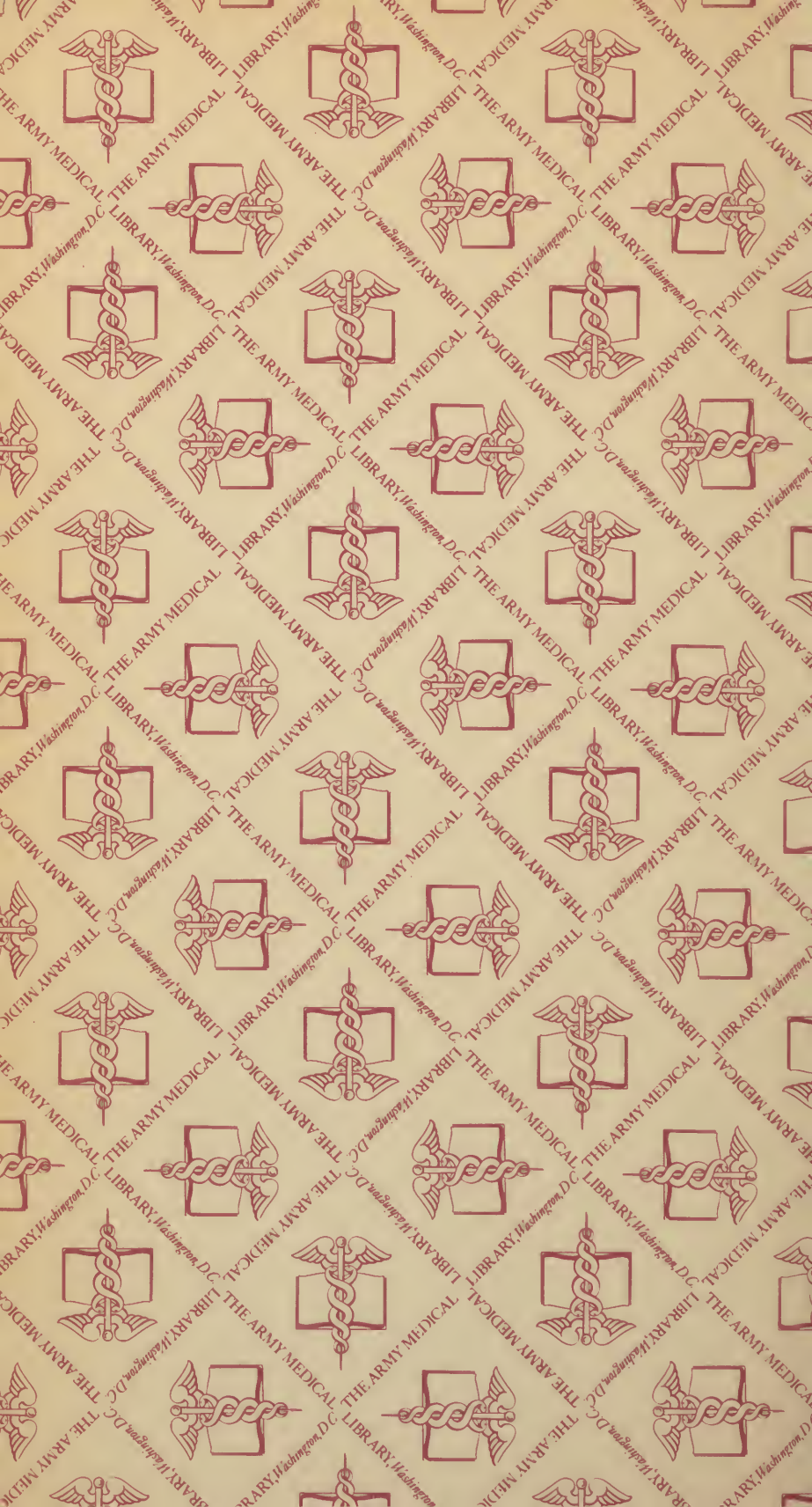
The facts which we have presented would seem to warrant the assertion, as the legitimate conclusion to be drawn from a careful study of the tables, that the seeking of a college education on the part of women does not in itself necessarily entail a loss of health or serious impairment of the vital forces. Indeed, the tables show this so conclusively that there is little need, were it within our province, for extended discussion of the subject.

The graduates, as a body, entered college in good health, passed through the course of study prescribed without material change in health, and since graduation, by reason of the effort required to gain a higher education, do not seem to have become unfitted to meet the responsibilities or bear their proportionate share of the burdens of life.

It is true that there has been, and it was to be expected that there would be, a certain deterioration in health on the part of some of the graduates. On the other hand, an almost identical improvement in health for a like number was reported, showing very plainly that we must look elsewhere for the causes of the greater part of this decline in health during college life. If we attempt to trace the cause, we find that this deterioration is largely due, not to the requirements of college life particularly, but to predisposing causes natural to the graduates themselves, born in them, as it were, and for which college life or study should not be made responsible. A girl constitutionally weak is always at a disadvantage, and naturally would suffer a deterioration in health, temporary possibly or even permanent, if at the most trying period of her life, from 18 to 22 years, she seeks superior education. At the same time, we should not fail to emphasize the fact that fully thirty per cent of the total

deterioration in health during college life was from excellent to good only. In the case of those graduates who studied severely, even, the facts reported concerning their physical condition do not show that they have suffered materially from the effects of close application, but that they have since graduation returned to the normal condition reported by them at the time of entering college.

In conclusion, it is sufficient to say that the female graduates of our colleges and universities do not seem to show, as the result of their college studies and duties, any marked difference in general health from the average health likely to be reported by an equal number of women engaged in other kinds of work, or, in fact, of women generally without regard to occupation followed.





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